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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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I. W. W. ACTIVITY

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS PUT IN BIG WEEK BUILDING UP.

District Council Seats Eleven Delegates and Endorses Seven Charter Applications—Cigarworkers, Hotel Employes and Railway Men Hold Mass Meetings—Engineers Have A Banquet.

A regular meeting of the New York and Vicinity District Council of the Industrial Workers of the World was held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street on Tuesday, Nov. 21. In addition to the full number of officers and delegates, General President Sherman was also present. Great interest was displayed by all in the proceedings, which were characterized by indications of healthy growth and compact organization.

One thing which shows that the body is not narrowing its interests down to merely local issues, was the fact that the secretary was given instructions to issue a call to all locals affiliated with the Council, to subscribe to a fund for the benefit of the working class of Russia. All collections for this fund were directed to be sent to Messrs. Plechanoff and Axelrod, secretaries of the Russian Revolutionary Party, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Several requests were received from various labor unions and trade locals in the city, who asked that speakers be sent to explain, before the several bodies, the aims and methods of organization of the I. W. W. All these requests were referred to the Organizing Committee for action. With the increased force the Organizing Committee expects soon to put in the field, very effective work may be looked for in this direction.

Seven applications for charters were handed in to the meeting, and were endorsed. The applications will be sent to the general office in Chicago for the issuance of the charters. Eleven new delegates were seated from locals which have been recently chartered. In view of this rapid growth of the central body, it was deemed advisable to elect a committee of three to see about securing a larger hall for the meetings. While this matter was under discussion, one delegate brought up the plan of leasing a building or part of a building, to be a central home for the Industrial Workers of the city, where all the locals and the District Council could hold their sessions, and a reading room be also maintained. It was pointed out that this could be done with only a slight expense over that now borne by the different locals in each hiring its own little hall. The committee of three was finally instructed to keep this plan in mind while searching for the larger meeting place for the Council, and see what could be done in that line.

A request was made by the Organizing Committee which shows with what a vim the work of getting new locals is going on. The Committee asked that a letter be sent to all the present locals, calling upon all those who would, to come to the assistance of the Committee, as it was receiving more requests for speakers and organizers than it could attend to. The secretary was instructed to send out such a letter, and it is hoped that all members of the I. W. W. who can respond to the call of their Organizing Committee, will do so, and help push the work.

It was decided that the secretary notify each local to make nominations for the officers of the Council for the ensuing year, such nominations to be sent in to the Council by the second meeting in December, i. e., December 19. The officers to be voted for are: President, Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Warden, three Trustees, and an Organizing Committee of seven, sixteen officers in all.

When the matter of giving news of the Council's doings to the press was taken up, it was finally decided that the secretary be empowered to give out points of interest in the proceedings of the Council to all those labor papers which are friendly to the I. W. W. The secretary has also under preparation a calendar of locals, giving name and address of the corresponding secretaries, and the dates and places of meetings. This calendar will be published in the I. W. W. papers as soon as completed.

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E. V. DEBS TO SPEAK HERE.

A series of meetings under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World are to be arranged for in Greater New York in the near future, at which Eugene V. Debs will speak for the I. W. W. General President Sherman while in this city on Saturday received two telegrams from General Secretary Trautmann anent Debs, one of which read: "Debs agrees to be in New York on dates suggested. Hurrah!" The other message was: "Debs meeting last night tremendous success. He was at his best."

News from Chicago shows that Debs is doing good work for the I. W. W. there at present.

CIGARWORKERS

Hear Clear and Forcible Speeches on Industrialism.

A well-attended meeting of cigar workers interested in Industrial Unionism was called to order Nov. 21 at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street, by Chairman Deutsch, who traced the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, from the inception of the idea, due to the recognition of the inability of the A. F. of L. to cope with the present forms of capitalist exploitation, up to its successful culmination in the launching of the new movement at the Chicago Convention last June.

The chairman introduced Rudolph Katz as the next speaker. Katz is an old timer in the cigar industry, and was able to point out to his fellow cigar workers many acts of treason on the part of tht International Cigarmakers' Union. Katz proved that the working-class was lost without organization against the bosses, but that organization not based on intelligent reasons was worse than none. The A. F. of L., by actually fostering an ignorance of the workings of capitalism among its members, was not doing the working class good, but setting the exploiting class more firmly in the saddle. Not only did Gompers and his officers refuse to enlighten their members as to the cause and means of their enslavement, but promptly raised a howl of protest against any enlightened member who attempted to spread the knowledge.

By these acts, Katz declared, the A. F. of L. had proven that it was a traitor, not a protector to labor. The need for a new labor union that would teach its members working class economics was great, and the new labor union, the I. W. W., had sprung up to meet that need.

Chairman Deutsch then introduced the principal speaker of the evening, President Sherman, who proved to the satisfaction of his audience that the only interest which was identical with labor's, was that of other laborers, and that hence an injury to one was an injury to all.

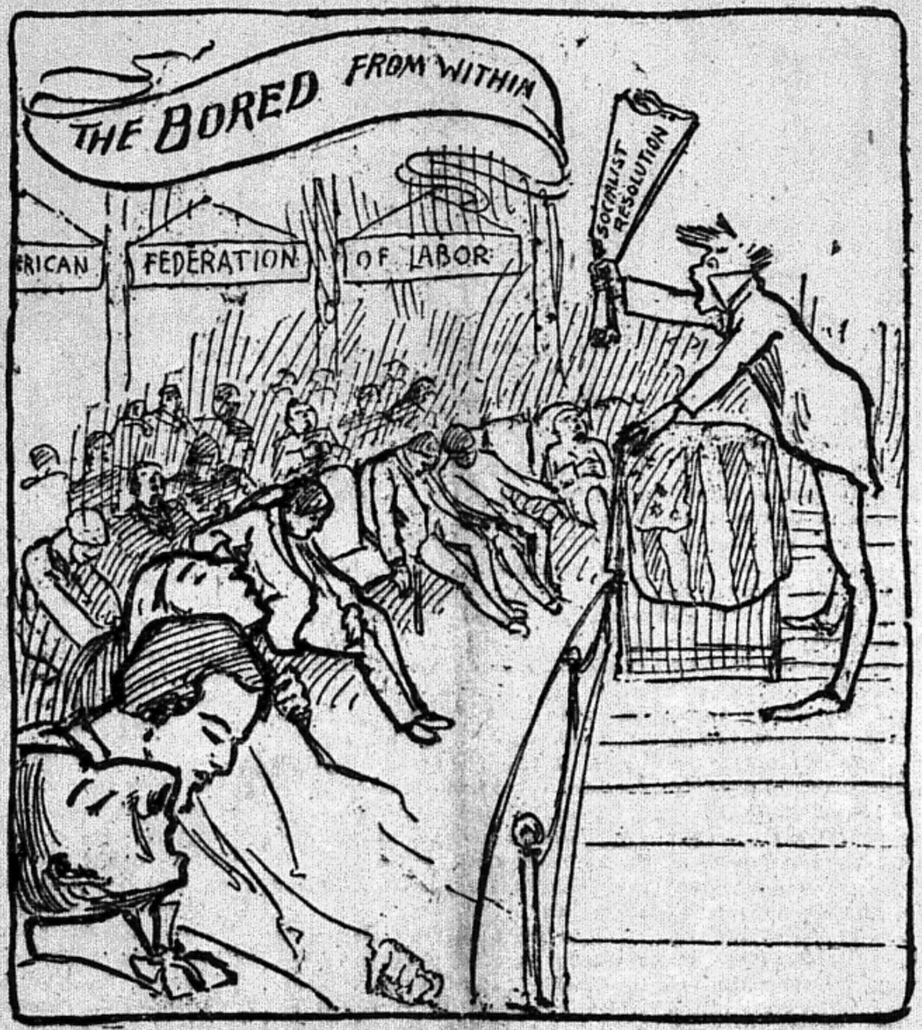
Said Sherman: "The old trade union is essentially selfish. In joining it, a man had in view the betterment of himself merely, or his immediate family. Not until labor grows out of this selfishness and joins a solid organization which will uplift all workingmen and women together, will there be any triumph of the working class."

Proceeding, Sherman proved the I. C. M. blue label to be, not a certificate of proper conditions in a shop, but merely an advertising medium for the boss. Under the I. W. W., he declared, no manufacturer would be granted the label until every man, woman and child employed by him was a member of the organization and the shop conditions as favorable as could be secured at the time.

The effectiveness of a labor union drawn up on the I. W. W. plan, was illustrated by the great railway strike of 1894. The American Railway Union organized every man in the industry, from track walker to engineer. Hence, when they struck, although the union was not yet a year old, they were able to tie up seventeen of the western railroads so effectively that the bosses had to implore Federal help to run their trains. "That is what you can do when you have every man in the industry with you," said President Sherman, "and the I. W. W. is the only labor union to-day that aims at so organizing the workers. To it all clear-seeing men must pledge their allegiance."

After President Sherman finished his address, a call was made for those who wished to join the Cigarmakers' Indus-

(Continued on page 7.)



THE BORED FROM WITHIN.

ECHOES FROM PITTSBURG

(The below article was first published in these columns on December 16, 1900. It was that year entitled "Echoes from Louisville, Ky." The article was a pictorial synopsis of the "Debate on Socialism" that took place at the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. of that year. That synopsis portrayed so graphically, philosophically and lucidly, not the "Debate" of that year only, but also the previous nine periodically recurring "Debates on Socialism" in the annual convention of the A. F. of L.; in fact, it was such a graphic photography of the downright farcical principle which underlies these A. F. of L. "Debates on Socialism," and that is bound to continue to underlie them so long as the A. F. of L. continues to exist, that it has since been reproduced in these columns from year to year, headed by the above cartoon, and with the promise and forecast that it will continue to reappear in these columns from year to year until the day shall have come when—emancipated by Socialist Labor Party consistent and persistent teaching from the intellectual thralldom that to-day holds the bulk of the toilers under the yoke of the Labor fakir, the Labor-Lieutenant of the capitalist class,—the working class of the land shall have risen in their might and overthrown for all time the scabby crew of freaks and frauds that annually meets to "debate" Socialism at these A. F. of L. conventions, that is, at these annual Auction Sales of Labor. The below synopsis was, accordingly, republished in 1901 under the title "Echoes from Scranton," in 1902 under the title "Echoes from New Orleans," in 1903 under the title "Echoes from Boston," in 1904 under the title "Echoes from 'Frisco." In obedience to the promise made in 1900, and in keeping with the facts, which every intelligent man, if honest, and every honest man, if intelligent, knew would substantially recur, the synopsis is again reproduced this year and with the same promise and forecast for the future, under the title "Echoes from Pittsburg," where the A. F. of L. convention met this fall:)

The undaunted dozen threw themselves valiantly into the fray for Socialism at the American Federation of Labor convention. The fray was partly on the floor of the convention hall, partly in the brains of some of the contestants, but mostly on the reputations of those who fought the good fight. There were in appearance only two sets of contestants. In fact there were three.

There were, in the first place, the stalwarts who never blanched in the face of the most terrible wrong, when they did it themselves, and who never retarded unless somebody said something after their first set up. They were the solid phalanx, the "staunch defenders of Socialism" at every convention of the American Federation of Labor, but whose Socialism was afflicted with a strong taint of Republicanism or Democracy as soon as it was over. This did not matter, because they were Socialists again as soon as another convention came. That was the first set.

On the other side were the men who "opposed" Socialism, and would be terribly offended if it did not make its appearance. For this reason it was always slated to appear, and that it might give offense to none it appeared in such disguise that those to whom it was most dear would never recognize it. It had been the center of many a stirring fight, and then its mangled remains were taken out and placed in cold storage for future reference. That was the second set.

There was a third set, the gudgeons, for whose sake the sham fight was gone through every year. They fought on the side of the first set, and glowered at, and were themselves glowered at by the second set. The "Socialist," alias gudgeon, delegates had introduced a resolution, THE resolution. They waited with past tense nerves, and with their passions high wrought, and their trousers turned up for its appearance. It came, it saw—it—went again, and nobody was the wiser. When it got the floor, it almost invariably got the table also, but between times there was room enough for those loud and talky debates that mean so much to those who do not understand, and so little to those who do. The enemies of the resolution, in a spirit of zeal and good fellowship, had seen to it that there was no miscarriage in its introduction.

Then commenced the battle royal. The two first sets of men lined up on each side determined to discuss that resolution if it took a whole week at $6 a day, expenses to be paid by their constituents. There were many hard blows given and taken, and there were many, many blowers who gave them. It was so strange and weird that contestants should all have the same object. Of these first two sets, those who supported the resolution did so in order to defeat it; those who opposed it, did so in order to do the same.

Between the two there was a weak puny handful of men, that third set, the gudgeons, who believed that the fight was in earnest—and so it was. It was carried on for the sake of that handful of men. It was carried on so that they might return home and say: "Behold how Socialism is on the increase. Last year at the convention of the Federation we discussed it for 47 hours and 16 minutes. This year we discussed it for 47 hours and 22 minutes, a net increase of six minutes. There is nothing can hold us back."

When the contest was over, and the vote showed that the Federation would not resolve in favor of Socialism, the fighters, still with the smoke of battle and non-union cigars on them, separated in two "hostile" bodies. One, made up of the two sets of the sham combatants on both sides, made its way to a saloon where ten cent whiskey was sold; the other, made up of the gudgeons who bore and are bored from within, went to a saloon which dispensed five cent whiskey. Then both sides recounted their victory.

"Did you notice," said Gompers when he had filled his glass, after draining in a surreptitious manner the glasses of those about him, "how tractable those fellows became as soon as you let them discuss a thing, and then vote it down? It is the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is let them talk on a subject and then throw it aside. They are satisfied with the talk." The good cheer opened his heart. "Next year, so help me Moses, we'll give them an increase in their vote. They have been very good boys this year, and they deserve some recognition. We humored them just to have them do all the dirty work this year, and they should not go unrewarded. I shall see that they have two more supporters when we meet again. They are becoming tamer and should be rewarded."

In the other saloon the "triumphant hosts of Socialism," that believed in the free and unlimited coinage of words, sat along the table and vowed death to the capitalist system, and carried out their threat "in our time" by gulping down the products of capitalism.

"Did you notice," said one, "how they quailed when we accused them of not being Socialists!"

"Yes," said another, "we shall win. Why, one man came to me and gave me a dollar to start a colony on Hudson Bay. That could not happen if we jumped on him for thinking differently."

"You got a dollar?"

"Yes, a dollar."

There was a short pause, and those about the table commenced to cope nearer to him. It would be impossible to take a trolley car to Hudson Bay to enjoy the fruits of Socialism, but the dollar was still on the premises. It might be a bank note, it might be a silver certificate, and it might be simply two vulgar half dollars. But in sum and substance at any place it would be converted into twenty foaming schooners.

There was a motion put. It was carried, and again peace reigned about the banquet board, but the dollar had departed from their midst, which was now occupied by the gracious spirit of the hop. It warmed them up and it aroused their humanitarianism. They waited until the humanitarianism was in such a condition that it could be steered through a dark alley without trying to carry the sides of the wall with it, and then they started to see the men who had donated the dollar, and who were "coming their way."

They found them in the ten cent place enjoying such luxuries as the Union at home could give. A delegation was selected to interview them as there was a decided sentiment against associating with persons who were not class conscious. The delegation returned. The crowd within would be pleased to receive their fellow workers in a common cause.

This overture was sternly refused because no alliance would be tolerated, but a resolution was drawn up when it was found that one of the inner crowd had given a dollar for the purpose of translating Marx into Sanscrit so that all workingmen could read it. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, refused the proposition of Socialism; and

"Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that they voted it down, they nevertheless manifested an inclination to study the problem of the working class; and

"Whereas, it is evident that the spirit was one of friendliness to the working class, and the donation was received;

"Be it resolved, that we hereby commend the A. F. of L. for its spirit of tolerance to the working class, and be it further

"Resolved, that we shall come again as soon as this dollar is spent."

Then with three rousing cheers for International Socialism, that bores from within, the dauntless who had bored and bored so assiduously in the Cause, and at the Cause's expense, carefully turned their faces homeward, and then followed them to their destination.

Socialism has made another advance!

HITS BACK HARD.

Haywood Answers Gompers's Slanderous Insinuations.

(Special correspondence.)

Denver, Colo., Nov. 14.—Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, being interviewed to-day on the insinuations made by Samuel Gompers to the effect that the Western Federation has not accounted to the A. F. of L. for the assistance rendered by it to the Western Federation during the strike of the Peabody administration, said:

"President Gompers is not acquainted with the situation in Colorado. Neither is he acquainted with the courts or he would not be surprised at the impediment that confronts any action on behalf of organized labor.

"Mr. Gompers is fully apprised of the disposition of all moneys and he knew better when he made the statement that the collection for the relief fund had not been accounted for. If Mr. Gompers would read the accounts of the labor actions pending in the courts of Colorado he would find that there were suits for damaging pending in every disstrict court in the state in which men were deported, or in which property was destroyed; injunctions have been secured in every mining districts in the state preventing the further deportations of men or separating them from their families; there are suits against the state officers, the Mine Owners' association and the individual mine owners in the federal courts, aggregating $2,000,000, which will soon come to trial and upon which the Federation hopes to secure the reversal of all Colorado Supreme Court decisions during the labor troubles. Mr. Gompers would know that there is on file before the military board of the state of Colorado itemized statements of all property destroyed by the soldiers and by those who deported miners, and there is also on file with the state auditor claims for damages from every man deported.

"If such a record of suits being pushed, claims filed and injunctions secured does not constitute looking after the interests of those in the Western Federation than I am not the one to judge what would constitute looking after their interests.

"The real facts of the matter are, the laboring men know that the Western Federation of Miners looks after its membership and fights for them, and never lays down and they are leaving Mr. Gompers's organization and joining ours, and that's the 'nigger in the woodpile.'"

Saying this, Mr. Haywood returned to his work.

A complete and authenticated reply to Gompers's malicious misstatement has been compiled, it is about to be printed in large numbers and will be a deserved chastisement of the A. F. of L. method of meeting facts with slander.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SOCIALISTS UNITING

HOLYOKE S. P. DECIDES TO SUPPORT S. L. P. MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Max H. Tiedeman Nominated for Mayor; Moritz Ruther, Henry Noffke, Max H. Tiedeman and Pasquale E. Alfari, for Aldermen-at-Large—The Vote In Massachusetts.

Holyoke Holyoke, Mass., Nov 21—The Socialist Labor Party has determined on the following municipal ticket and the papers will be filed with the board of registrars Wednesday: Mayor, Max H. Tiedemann; aldermen-at-Large, Moritz E. Ruther, Henry Noffke, Max H. Tiedemann and Pasquale E. Alfari. The Socialist party at a meeting held last night at Winkler's hall, voted not to nominate a candidate for Mayor this year but to support the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party.

It will be remembered that the Socialist party was organized in 1900 in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party on the claims that the Socialist Labor Party was too slow. The Socialist party did poll a considerable vote in 1901 and 1902, electing in Massachusetts three representatives to the Legislature and Mayors of Haverhill and Brockton. The Socialist vote reached its heighest at 22,000, but rapidly declined since. Now the party has come down where the Socialist Labor Porty left off in 1899 with 10,000 votes. With the opposition of the Socialist party out of the way the Socialist Labor Party will resume its old time activity, it is expected. The Holyoke move is one of the first steps toward unity.

M. R.

VEAL IN SHELBY.

Holds Splendid Meeting—Shows Difference Between A. F. of L. and I. W. W.

(Special Correspondence.)

Shelby, Pa., Nov. 21.—We had a splendid meeting here last night. Some of the sympathizers of the movement started a bonfire of old railroad ties and store boxes to expel the night gloo and keep themselves warm, thereby giving Philip Veal a very attentive gathering of people.

Veal started in by showing the conditions under which the working people were living in European countries, an told them that the same conditions prevailed in this country. Then he state the difference between the A. F. of L and the I. W. W., how the former wa run by the bosses for their interes through the Gomperses and the Mitchells, and how the other was run for th interest of the working class, by th working class themselves. He the called on all those who were intereste in their own welfare to join the unio of their class and do away with the present state of exploitation, where the shirkers get all, and the workers get nothing and help start the ball rolling for th Co-operative Commonwealth.

Considering the fact that it was th first meeting of its kind ever held i Shelby it was a grand success.

EDITOR'S BLUFF CALLED.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—At a recent meeting of Local 23 of the Metal Worker and Machinists Department, the Edito of the "Chicago Socialist" appeared an endeavored to convince the member that the attitude of the press of the "Socialist" party was one of complete friendliness towards the I. W. W., and ha never written anything that could b differently interpreted. The members o the Local were, however, too well poste to be taken in. They proved to the gentleman that by acts of commission an of omission the said press showed hostility to the I. W. W.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY.

On Saturday night, November 25, th two I. W. W. locals of New York, representing the Ladies' Tailors and the Gentlemen's Tailors, held mass meeting with good results.

CAPMAKERS GROWING

A regular meeting of Capmakers' Local 177, I. W. W., was held Thursda evening, Nov. 23, at which the charte was received. Five new members wer admitted. A committee was appointe to look up a larger meeting place, as th local feels confident of large increases i membership. Bright prospects are entertained by all.

Slavery, Abolition and Emancipation

The approaching centenary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist, is likely to be something more than the occasion for the celebration of his life and works: it will give a stimulus to a re-examination of the causes leading to emancipation. This is well, for the prevailing opinion regarding these causes are mainly ideological and, as such, disregard material factors. They proceed on the theory that Slavery was abolished from moral and intellectual motives, without questioning whence these took their rise and striving to determine whether or not they were forced into prominence by the economic growth of the country, which made the predominance or abolition of Slavery, a matter of paramount importance to the country's future welfare.

Of the noble disinterestedness and sterling qualities of the abolitionists it is futile to attempt a disparagement. They were good men and women. They made precept synonimous with practice, setting free their own slaves without remuneration and providing them with the means to secure a start in their new condition. Morally and mentally far in advance of their contemporaries, they suffered the penalty thereof, as do all their kind in all ages and movements, in ostracism and martyrdom. They knew not expediency, which, when permitted to infect them, palsies all great causes. The constitutionality, sacredness or antiquity of Slavery did not protect it from their hatred and wrath; nor did the cry of "confiscation" stay their efforts to destroy the institution. On the contrary, they contemned and exposed the first for what they are, i. e., the sophistical props of monstrous wrong; and declared the emancipation of the slave without compensation to his master "is not wronging the master, but righting the slave, restoring him to himself." Slavery is robbery; emancipation, restitution.

The abolitionists had no mental cobwebs to hide from their prophetic foresight, the inherent national dangers of Slavery. To them, Slavery was "a most atrocious villany", "a flagrant robbery of the inalienable rights of man", an abomination in the eyes of God and man, that nothing could justify or extenuate. Truth will prevail even though the heavens fall. And so Slavery had to be wiped out even if the nation perish. And if it were not out, awful disaster would eventually result—a prediction amply verified by the Civil War.

The abolitionists called a spade a spade, and, for the benefit of those whose moral turpitude endeavored to mistake the impliment for a priceless jewel, they accentuated the fact as strongly as possible. Garrison was the foremost man of this outspoken, Spartan band—its organizer and leader from the early thirties down to the close of the Civil War, more than three decades after. A keen, rugged, bold and vigorous man, thoroughly imbued with his great cause, he pursued Slavery with the merciless irony, incisive logic, violent dogmatism, relentless opposition, and dramatic intensity, that constitute the hall-mark of strong convictions, great men and epoch-making movements.

The high moral and intellectual stand taken by Garrisonian abolitionists was neither peculiar or accidental. It was a revival of anti-slavery sentiment growing out of the politico-economic conditoins and aspirations attending the formation of the nation. This sentiment stood first for gradual and peaceful abolition; but later, in Garrison's times, under the pressure of new conditions, evoluted into immediate and forceful emancipation.

No longer is the theory of the independent growth of this country entertained. It is now recognized that this nation is but the continuation of the great social movements that had their origin in Europe. French and Puritan bourgeois Republicanism and Capitalism, as opposed to medieval Monarchy and Feudalism, rocked the cradle of the United States. The new born was their legitimate descendant. Under the circumstances, the leading elements of the nation were bound to be at war with Slavery, which, antedating Feudalism, was even worse than it. Vice verza, Slavery was bound to be at war with them. John Randolph, the eloquent representative of Slavery, speaking in Congress on December 1811, execrated the French Revolution for its impressive effects in changing the composition and character of the nation, by instilling in greater aspirations for equality than ever possessed before. He referred to these effects as "the foundations of the great deep of abomination" whose deluge "even the poor slaves did not escape . . . The French Revolution has polluted even them." On the part of oncoming Capitalism, Jefferson contemplated the retention and extension of Slavery with a troubled brow. So did the sagacious Franklin, and Jay, and many other leading men, who, scanning the future of the nation in the light of its development, foresaw "the irrepressible conflict" between Slavery and "Free Labor" long before Seward proclaimed it.

It was in line with this development—a development that broke down the ownership of man in favor of his mastery through the means by which he lives—that the North, growing in agriculture, commerce, capital and manufacture, sloughed off Slavery, as inefficient, wasteful, and in no wise as humane, productive or progressive as "free labor." It was under these favorable conditions that the first abolition societies were established in the middle and some of the Southern States—where the leaven of Capitalism was also at work. Aided by the material development thus described they were on the high road to success when two things happened, one economic, the other political, to give renewed strength and power to Slavery, and change the course of American evolution from peaceful, gradual abolition to one of violent emancipation.

The economic event of such great import was the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney. Without the gin a slave could only clean a pound of cotton a day; with it, a thousand pounds, thus increasing his productive capacity a thousandfold. The result was a revolution. Immediately cotton growing and manufacture received a great impetus. Southern lands and slaves began to double, treble, quadruple in value. Slave trading, breeding and holding underwent a renaisance, as a result. Moral progress, arising from the depreciation of slave wealth, received a halt. Material interest, formerly acute in behalf of "free labor," now stimulated by the appreciation of slave values, asserted itself more strongly in behalf of Slavery—a great change set in!

The moral effects of the invention of the cotton gin on Slavery, is told by Henry Ward Beecher, in his own inimitable style, in his "English Speeches on the American Rebellion," thusly:

"Slaves that before had been worth from 300 to 400 dollars, began to be worth 600 dollars. That knocked away one third of the adherence to the moral law. Then they became worth 700 dollars, and half the law went; then 800 or 900 dollars, and then there was no such thing as moral law; then 1000 to 1200 dollars, and slavery became one of the beautitudes. (Cheers and laughter.)"*

This moral revolution—this beatification of Slavery—affected a considerable portion of the North, which profited from its commercial and financial relations with the South.

The political event of such serious consequence was the raising of revenue by means of a "poll" or head tax. Taxation and representation went together. In the matter of assessments five slaves counted as three men. The slave states swelled their assessments and their representation. The North consented, for in proportion as the slave states swelled their assessments and representation they were compelled to contribute to the national exchequer. When, as was the case later, federal revenue was raised by tariff instead of a "poll" tax, the representatives were still chosen in the same way, five slaves still counted for three men. This gave the South a great advantage, for while the representatives of the North represented men only, those of the South represented both men and property. In this way, the institutions of the country were dominated by the South. The slave owners dictated the political policy of the nation.

Thus it was that, in Garrison's time, Slavery was not only an ancient social system, at war with its more progressive and modern contemporary, but also a vicious recrudesence in American development itself. As such, there were two-fold reasons for endeavoring to stamp it out before greater injury could result; and the enlightened, far-seeing self-interest of Capitalism was attempting to do so—an effort which was most radically reflected in the activities of the abolitionsists, who, under the stress of the new conditions, spurned gradual and compensatory, for immediate and confiscatory, abolition.

It is needless to say that the abolitionists did not abolish Slavery. But they contributed greatly to that end by their unflagging opposition to, and well-organized agitation against it. They did a great work in preparing the way for emancipation, so that when the Civil War made the latter possible, the public mind accepted it as the logical solution of the great problem of Slavery.

Abolition was affected by the forces of the capitalist revolution, aided by the counter-revolution of Slavery. This revolution and counter revolution found expression, on the one hand, in the desire to limit and expand Slavery; on the other, to expand and limit capitalism; that is, Slavery and "Free Labor", each sought to grow at the expense of the other. The result was an endless conflict of interest, ending, eventually, in secession, with its crushing defeat.

The reasons for expansion on the part of Slavery, were, as in the case of its revival, twofold—one economic, the other political. Slavery needed new lands. This was caused by the increasing demand for cotton, due to the cotton gin and cotton manufacture; and the impoverishment of the soil which was often exhausted by the system of extensive agriculture employed. Slavery needed increased political power. The slave owners instinctively recognized that the preservation of property in slaves dependent on their continued political dominance. They accordingly sought to conquer new areas and convert them into slave states, that is states which gave a constitutional sanction to Slavery, and were controlled by its policies. In pursuit of this aim, Slavery caused, among other events, the Mexian war and the annexation of Texas. It cast also longing eyes on Cuba, and looked in the direction of South America for future conquests. Slavery, under the pressure of its inherent necessities, labored for the building of a great "slave empire."

It was not until Slavery, circumscribed by its southern territorial limitations, began to move West and Northwest that it collided most forcibly with "free Labor", or Capitalism. Then it began to threaten the latter's development in a manner that meant restriction and death. For, like Slavery, only in a more pregnant degree, Capitalism had been expanding, too. It was no longer pronouncedly New England. Immigration, repelled from the South by its peculiar institutions—which encouraged increase of population mainly by slave-breeding, and treated with suspicion and contempt all the whites not of the slaveholding aristocracy.—Immigration gave Capitalism both the impetus and the recruits necessary for its expansion. Thus it came about that, aided successively by the national turnpike, the canal and the railroad, Capitalism crossed the Alleghenies, and pushed westward to the Pacific Coast and northward to Alaska. Diversified agriculture was developed, and local markets were extended into interstate ones. Machinery passed from the horse and water into the steam power stage; and industry, gradually losing its small individual character, laid, under corporate ownership and control, the foundation for the system of factory and wage-slave labor that we now see fully erected. Capitalism, in contradiction to Slavery, strove for free states, that is, states in which the principle of "free labor" was the basis of the constitution. It sought to extend the domain of "free labor" in order to encompass the political overthrow and limitation of Slavery, through which, it was believed, final abolition would be possible.

Thus did these two social forces, based on conflicting methods of production and distribution, and the property rights and political institutions arising therefrom, struggle for ascendancy.

Of course, the struggle was not merely economic and political: it was also, by way of reflex, moral and intellectual. The two systems sought to justify themselves before the bar of mankind, in order that the support of civilization might be theirs, and victory perch on their banners; in consequence thereof. It was in this respect that the abolitionists did the most splendid work, blazing the way and stirring the nation to a sense of its perfidy in sustaining Slavery.

It was an acrimonious debate that was thus percipitated—a debate in which both systems were overhauled and submitted to the critical tests of history, economics and morality. For the South, such men as Hammond and Fitzhugh, argued that human progress was impossible without Slavery; that, call it with whatever name we will, it must form the basis of Society in which Labor is the main essential. With them, as with Stephens, Slavery was more than "the cornerstone of the Confederacy"—it was the cornerstone of civilization. If removed, the whole structure collapsed. Hammond contended: "In all societies there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life . . . Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class that leads to progress, refinement and civilization. It constitutes the very mudsills of society and of political government, and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either the one or the other except on mudsills." Fitzhugh argued: "Your capital will not bring you an income of a cent nor supply your wants without labor. Labor is indispensible to give value to your property, and if you owned everything else, and did not own Labor you would be poor."

These arguemetns were met by the defenders of Capitalism by an appeal to material results and the class instincts of the workingman. Hear Henry Ward Beecher once more: "The American question is the WORKINGMAN'S QUESTION, all over the world! the slave master's doctrine is THAT CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR—that the employer should own the employed. . . . Northern doctrine and Northern practice is that the laborer should be free, intelligent, clothed with full citizen's rights, with a share of the political duties and rights. . . . There is more real wealth in the simple little state of Massachusetts than in any ten Southern states. In the free states everything flourishes, in the slave states everything languishes. I point to the North and say, Behold the testimony of Providence for free labor! I point to the South and say, Behold the legitimate results of slave-labor!"

Beecher might also have referred to the awful cruelties perpetrated upon the Lowell mill operatives and said "Behold the testimony of Providence for free labor!" But despite his cant and hypocrisy, he made clear that machine industry is a factor that the "mudsill" philosophers and economists overlook—that with it properly employed both the mudsills and the masters—all humanity—can achieve culture—civilization acquires a new cornerstone!

Both Hammond and Fitzhugh paid their compliments to the hypocrisy of Capitalism.

Hammond argued: "Among the innovations of modern times, following 'the decay of villienage', has been the creation of a new system of slavery. The primitive and patriarchical, which may also be called the sacred and natural system, in which the laborer is under the personal control of a fellow being endowed with the sentiments and sympathies of humanity, exists among us. It has been almost everywhere else superceded by the modern ARTIFICIAL MONEY-POWER SYSTEM, in which man—his thews and sinews, his hopes and affections, his very being, are all subjected to the domain of Capital—a monster without heart—cold, stern, arithmetical—sticking to the bond—taking even the 'pound of flesh'—working up human life into engines, and retailing it out by the weight and measure." Fitzhugh contended that "'Property in man' is what all are struggling to obtain. Why should they not be obliged to take care of man, their property, as they do their horses and hounds, their cattle and their sheep? Now, under the delusive name of liberty, you work him 'from morn to dewy eve'—form infancy to old age—then turn him out to starve. You treat your horses and hounds better. Capital is a cruel master; the free slave trade, the commonest, yet the cruellest of trades."

The answer to such arguments came in Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which showed the atrocities committed under Slavery to be far more excessive than those of embryonic Capitalism. Wendell Phillips also answered them, when he said: "The North thinks,—can appreciate argument,—is the nineteenth century—hardly any struggle left in it but that between the working class and the money kings. The South dreams,—it is the thirteenth century,—baron and serf,—noble and slave. Jack Cade and Wat Tyler loom over its horizon, and the serf, rising, calls for another Thiery to record his struggle."* While Olmstead and a host of others, proved by an overwhelming array of facts that Slavery, instead of promoting culture and kindness, throttles it, not only among the blacks, but the whites as well.

Thus the debate went on! It was well rounded out when Christy, proclaiming defiantly that "Cotton is King!"—the basis of the world's commerce, dictating the financial course of England—and as such could not be overthrown, was answered by Helper, in his "Impending Crisis," which demonstrated the immense superiority and possibilities of Capitalist agriculture and manufacture over Slavery.

This debate left no doubt that Slavery was inferior to Capitalism. Slavery was limited by its own necessities. These, requiring traffic in, and the exploitation of a low order of labor, made it cruel and oppressive, thus hampering its own productive and consumptive abilities; and through them, its ultimate triumph; for, with such shortcomings, it could not compete successfully with the superior material wealth and culture of Capitalism. Capitalism, on the other hand, knew no such restrictions. It was not tied by labor nor absolutely dependent on it. With "free labor" and machinery at its command, it possessed productivity and unlimited possibilities of expansion. Its people were more aspirational, always growing in desires and achievements, and, as such, more progressive—which is a necessary adjunct to morality. Only Reaction and Retrogression are immoral. Slavery proved that!

The aggressions of Slavery, the growth of Capitalism, and the debate attending the conflict arising from both, waxed stronger from year to year. While there were compromises, such as that of Missouri, these only made matters worse. There could be no quarter given in such a conflict. Thus, when it was proposed to make Kansas a slave state, the crisis was already reached. Capitalism—the North—rallied as it never did before—the extension of slavery must be stopped! Kansas was flooded with the friends of "free labor" and Capitalism won! Slavery was hit a blow that the election of Lincoln but emphasized—it had reached the end of its thether: it could go no further West nor North—it would have to stifle in its own limitations and be overborne by Capitalism. With the ascendancy of Capitalism, the political and economic doom of Slavery stared the slave oligarchy in the face. Consequently, when Lincoln took his office, Slavery was forced to take the fatal step that ended it—it revolted—seceded— on the plea of state's right—and was crushed! Capitalism had to crush Slavery to save itself. To permit state's rights was to permit interminable border and tariff wars—perpetual revolution and strife—and invite absorption by a united and aggressive foreign nation. The Union must be made one and indivisable!! It was so made: and in the making came the opportunity for emancipation—the cancer spot was cut out—the chattel slave was freed! Garrison, vindicated by events, amid rejoicing, disbanded the Abolitionist Society, its aim accomplished!

In the language of the peerless Wendell Phillips, there still remains the struggle between "the working class and the money kings"—the capitalists—the struggle between two modern systems and their interested classes—the struggle between Capitalism and Socialism! Capitalism, with its wage slavery, must be abolished! It, too, has its abolitionists—the Socialist Labor Party.

JUSTUS EBERT.

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*"The English Speeches on the American Rebellion" of Henry Ward Beecher, should be read by every Socialist. Theologian and patriot though he was, Beecher understood the conflict of economic interests underlying the question of slavery. Though he employed both the theological and patriotic argument well, he used the capitalist argument most effectively. Thus was especially the case in his Liverpool speech, where he appealed to the material interests of its manufacturers, in search of markets for their goods, by showing them that Slavery could not furnish the latter in as great proportions as could "free labor" The friends of the South met this argument with demonstrations of hostility. They realized that it was a most vital one to them, for no appeal to "our common Anglo-Saxon origin and our common Father" could affect the Liverpool capitalists in quite the same way.

*Philipps here refers to what John Randolph in the speech above quoted, called "an insurrection of the slaves." The South lived in fear of such an insurrection; so much so that, Randolph tells us, "the night-bell never tolls for fire in Richmond, that the mother does not hug her infant more closely to her bosom." This will explain the detestation the South had for John Brown, who labored to promote the freedom of the slave, on the theory that "he who would be free must himself strike the blow."

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History of a Proletarian ...Family...
Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.
Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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THE PARTY PRESS

ITS IMPORTANCE AS THE MOUTHPIECE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Its Mission is to Educate and Guide the Worker Aright in His Struggle for Emancipation—Contrasted with the "Dope" Sheets the Capitalists Would Have Us Read.

Thorstein Veblen is professor of political economy in the Chicago University, an institution heavily endowed with Standard Oil money. The professor has written a book, "The Theory of Business Enterprise." While I have not seen the book, I have read some extracts from it, which appeared in the papers. One such extract I found very interesting; it deals with the newspaper press as a business enterprise.

Professor Veblen states that the returns from sales and subscriptions is a small matter, as compared to the revenue derived from advertisements. Reasoning from this fact, he declares that the first purpose of the periodical press is as a vehicle for advertisements. Advertisements are its reason for being. The advertising worth of a paper being based on circulation, publishers aim to make their product as saleable as possible in order to pass their advertising pages under an ever widening circle of readers.

The duty of an editor, he declares, is to give his readers the stuff they like, and to see that nothing in news items or editorials discountenances any claims made by advertisers; as a result "both the news columns and the editorial columns are commonly meretricious in a high degree." Undoubtedly all very true.

The papers which have noticed the professor's book intimate that he holds a brief for the Standard Oil Company, anent the recent magazine attacks upon it. In proof of the intimation they quote his declaration that business enterprises which do not advertise may be safely taken to task by the press. The professor says it may indeed be "shrewd management to abuse these concerns since such abuse redounds to the periodicals' reputation for popular sympathy and independence."

In this, there may be a grain of truth in what the papers say, and also in what the professor says, but we are not fooled, as they would like us to be, by either of them. The Standard Oil Company may not advertise in the common acceptation of that term, but how often do we not see, either the alleged miserable health of poor John D. "who, despite his great wealth, is not as happy as a healthy hod-carrier," or his great beneficence, set forth in the daily papers. In was only the other day that he was lauded as the giver of a park to the people of Cleveland. Now this is nothing more or less than advertising. How costly it is, the present insurance investigation gives some idea. It has been shown that for favorable "news" items the insurance companies pay at the rate of a dollar a line. When a big concern is "pounded" by the press, I take it that such concern is simply getting notice that it had better open the "dough" bag. In carefully following up "attacks" on Standard Oil by the yellow press I have noticed that they are invariably followed by eulogistic commiseration of the unhappy John D.

Here is another feature of the same thing. A certain periodical has recently taken the "high moral" stand of not accepting questionable advertisements in the patent medicine line. It won't accept, for instance, "Cure for Consumption" ads., because the facts are that there is no cure for the disease. The result of blowing its own horn as a public benefactor, along such lines, increases its circulation, and gives enhanced value to its ad. columns and that is the end sought.

To me it seems ridiculous to pronounce one capitalist advertisement clean and another such ad. unclean. I fail to see any difference between a cure all medicine ad. and a cure all breakfast food ad.; between a grocery ad. that declares adulterated food as pure, and a whiskey ad. that advertises as "best distilled" an article that never saw a distillery.

But the worst feature of the capitalist press is the dope they put out to benumb the minds of the working class. The "friend of labor" capitalist paper is a curse upon our class, worse, I think, than the curse of opium that the British have imposed upon the Asiatics. It is fully as deadening, anyway. They talk "socialistically," hint that Socialism would be a good thing, but we are not fitted for it; and thus strive to get it out of the mind of the worker by pushing it on to the days of his great grandchildren's great grand-children. And the working class will be doped until we reach them with our press; and as Comrade Keeley says, in his letter, published on page V, it is our duty to support our own press, first, last and all the time.

Just as it is to-day the Daily People is the only fit paper for a workingman. Its contents furnish instruction and guidance for him nowhere else procurable. Aside from this it furnishes as much matter as the average workingman has time or inclination to read. I proved this once to a man who objected to its size. He read a yellow sheet and judged the amount of reading matter by the bulk of the paper. We measured up the two, and when the pictures, big head lines, and advertisements, were eliminated from the yellow wad, it had less of reading matter than the "little" People, and when we compared the reading contents he had to acknowledge that what the Daily People contained was far and away of greater importance to a workingman. We will look in vain in any other paper, barring none, for the news of the Labor Movement such as the Daily People presents. The stories of working class life, at first hand, which it contains, are of more importance to us than all the twiddle-twaddle that appears in the capitalist press. The life story of a workingman is better instruction than reading a lot of inspired stuff lauding some parasite that feeds upon him.

I, and no doubt many others, would like to see the columns of our papers free from all commercial advertising, but I recognize that so long as the needed financial support is not forthcoming otherwise, the business management is forced to not only accept advertising, but seek it. But one thing we proudly say, and that is, that the advertising columns never had, and never will have, any influence upon the news or editorial columns of our press.

The Daily People stands to-day a living evidence of the indefatigability of the Socialist Labor Party. Not without hardship and suffering has it been established and not without both can it yet for a while be continued; but ample will be the reward when we see our class turning to it as a beacon to guide them on the road to the Socialist Republic.

J. H.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

ADDRESS OF FRENCH SOCIALIST CONVENTION TO RUSSIAN AND POLISH REVOLUTIONISTS—SWEDISH METAL WORKERS BETRAYED BY LABOR LIENTENANTS—SPANISH SOCIALISTS CONVENE—NOTES FROM AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

FRANCE.

At the first session of this year's convention of the United Socialists of France, held at Chalon-sur-Saone October 29-November 1, the following address was voted unanimously to the Russian revolutionists:

"The convention of Chalon sends fraternal greeting to the heroic proletariat of Russia and Poland, who, at the price of painful and untold sacrifices, is pounding against and shattering autocracy's power of oppression.

"It likewise sends fraternal greeting to the Socialist and revolutionary parties, who, for long years, have been sustaining with matchless and dauntless intrepidity the sanguinary onslaughts of despotism, and who, hounded like wild beasts, persecuted and martyrized, but never overcome, are to-day doing battle in the ranks of the Working Class.

"It hails with enthusiasm the approaching triumph of the revolution, which, by tearing down tsarism, that formidable burg of European reaction, and by nationalizing capitalist property, is destined, in Russia, to emancipate the workingmen, and, in Europe, to unchain the Social Revolution.

"Long live the proletariat of Russia and of Poland!

"Long live the Socialists and revolutionists of Russia and of Poland!

"Three cheers for the Socialist Revolution!

* * *

SWEDEN.

The lockout in Sweden against the workers in the iron and metal industry, which began the 10th day of last June, is over.

In the beginning of October, the Swedish government, through two of its ministers, succeeded in bringing about the appointment of a committee, composed of two men from the employers' association and two from the locked out workers.

This committee accepted and sent to the employers' association as well as to the locked out workers' organizations, terms for agreement, which were to be accepted or rejected by the 9th of November.

These terms were of such a character that every class-conscious worker should say that they are not acceptable to the workingmen. They bind the workingmen with contracts, so that if any differences between the two, the employes and the employers, come up, as there must, the latter will have time to do all in their power to meet the workers.

Despite this fact, the Social Democratic papers warmly approved the terms, and so the workers, being misadvised, accepted them by 5,215 votes for and 2,714 against. (Remember that about 20,000 workers were locked out). Late on the night of November 9, the agreement was signed by both parties.

The workers are not even sure of getting their former jobs back.

Such is, through the work of the Swedish capitalists' labor-lieutenants, the result of the heroic struggle that the workers in Sweden have waged for more than six months. A Gompers, a Mitchell, or any other of the notorious labor-lieutenants of this country, could hardly have served their masters better than the "labor leaders" in Sweden have done for their masters in this case.

* * *

AUSTRIA.

Victor Adler, manager of the "Arbeiter Zeitung," has just been elected member of the Reichsrath. Universal suffrage has by this gained an indefatigable champion, who, if he does not act as the leader of liberal opinion, will at least not allow proletarian opinion to slumber.

* * *

ITALY.

We reproduce herewith some figures given by the "Avanti," on the conditions of labor in the mines of Italy. So eloquent are these figures by themselves that comment is needless. The maximum work-day in the districts of Vicenza, Carrare, and Florence is 11, 10 and 12 hours respectively, for Turin and Rome 8 hours, Milan and Naples, 10 hours. The minimum is 8 hours, except in the district of Caltanisetta, where it is 6 hours. The average rate of wages is as low as sixty cents for the deep level miners and fifty cents for laborers; the quarrymen receive fifty-seven and one-half cents, and the laborers, fifty-one cents; women receive twenty-two and one-half cents and children, twenty-three and one-half cents. Since 1894, the miners' pay has decreased ten cents and that of the laborers has risen seven and one-half cents; the price of metals has risen steadily.

* * *

SPAIN.

The seventh convention of the Spanish Socialist party has just taken place. "El Socialista," the official organ of the party, makes the following comment on it: "There was a continual discussion in the realm of theory; there reigned among all the delegates throughout the whole duration of the convention, the most perfect harmony, combined with a feeling of brotherhood, and courteous consideration of those who held different opinions, or looked at things in a different light. There was, in fact, the air which attends readings and debates, permeated with a healthy comradeship. Several propositions recognized as inopportune were withdrawn by their movers, as for instance, that for a universal language. One motion, voicing the wish that the party put forth every means in its power to make the 'El Socialista' a daily, was unanimously carried. Another, recommending that the party henceforth decline all participation in reunions, and other public affairs, with the Anarchists and Republicans, whose calumnies were calculated to destroy the party's influence, was also adopted, after being defended by Iglesias and other comrades. Several slight amendments were made to the constitution, and it was decided to undertake jointly with the Spanish General Labor Union, a campaign with the purpose of remedying the lack of employment from which the laboring population of the country have been suffering for months. And we must add, that while they are thus in want, Alphonse, 'their king' is skylarking around, from north to south, from east to west, squandering gaily the millions which were furnished him by the labors of the people."—From "Le Socialist," Novembtr 4.

THE COMING LABOR UNION.

We have sent out some twenty thousand copies of the "Coming Labor Union" leaflet, which is a reproduction of the article by Eugene V. Debs, which appeared in the Miners' Magazine. The price of this leaflet is $1 per thousand.

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PERKINS, SCAB HERDER

LEADING CALUMNIATOR OF THE S. T. & L. A. AND OF BONA FIDE UNIONISM CAUGHT IN HIS OWNTRAP, AND HELD UP TO VIEW.

I.

[From the Denver "Miner's Magazine," of October 19.]

A LETTER FROM G. W. PERKINS.

Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 12, 1905.

Editor "Miners' Magazine":

In the issue of your paper October 5, 1905, you published an appeal from W. E. Trautmann, Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, in which he made an appeal for the locked-out stogie makers of Cleveland, Ohio, and in which a sentence occurs, in substance, that the "aristocratic" Cigar Makers' International Union denied these people the right to organize.

Believing that you would not intentionally publish an absolute mis-statement concerning the Cigar Makers' International Union and its attitude towards stogie makers or any one else connected with the cigar industry—and, in any event, I deem it my duty to say in the interest of fair dealing, and in order that the facts may be known to your readers, that the Cigar Makers' International Union not only claims jurisdiction over the cigar makers, the tobie and stogie makers, but is now and always has been ready, willing and anxious to organize the stogie makers of this country and affiliate them with the Cigar Makers' International Union.

I would also say that one clause in our constitution reads that ALL of the foregoing mentioned craftsmen shall be eligible in the international union, which means that we do not ballot on the acceptance of an applicant, but that we must accept him as a member. This policy has been strictly carried out, to my personal knowledge, for fifteen years, and I can further say for the past thirty years.

We now have a number of stogie makers in the International Union, and will say positively that we will accept every stogie maker in this country—who is a journeyman—to full membership, and accord him all the rights and protection due any other member of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

In the interest of justice and fair dealing, may I ask you to publish the foregoing communication in the same manner, and in your paper, as was published the mis-statement contained in the appeal of Mr. Trautmann.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. Perkins,
International President.

* * *

II.

[From the Denver "Miners' Magazine" of November 9.]

A REPLY TO PERKINS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 25, 1905.

Editor "Miners' Magazine":

In the issue of your magazine of October 19, you publish what purports to be an answer to W. E. Trautmann, of the I. W. W., by G. Perkins, of the International Cigar Makers' Union, relative to the organization of stogie and tobie makers.

Mr. Perkins says his organization claims jurisdiction over stogie makers and has always been willing to accept them as members and accord them the "same rights and protection as other members." This is certainly a remarkable statement in view of the conditions that prevail in the shop controlled by them in this city, where the "number of stogie makers" are employed he tells us he has in his organization, and thereby hangs a tale.

This is, no doubt, the leading stogie district in the United States. At the present time there are two organizations of stogie makers, representing about three per cent. of the men and women employed in the trade. The National Stogie Makers' Union, controlling a few shops on the north side—Allegheny—and the Cigar and Stogie Makers' League, L. A. 1374 K. of L., controlling every shop on the south side, or Birmingham district, with a single exception —A. J. Locke's shop. This shop, too, had been a K. of L. shop until a short time ago. For years the K. of L. have had trouble with this shop and at different times were compelled to declare strikes on account of his persistent attempts to reduce wages, but the K. of L. always beat him. During the progress of their last strike the shop was organized by Mr. Perkins' union against the protests of the K. of L. The scabs Locke had induced to desert the K. of L. a few expelled members of the Stogie Makers' Union, and with some habitual scabs, were taken into the I. C. M. U. and the shop granted the label. Thus completing one of the most bare-faced pieces of scabbery ever perpetrated, and this is how Mr. Perkins' union secured, as he tells us, "a number of stogie makers."

But this is not all. Let us now see how much "protection" these "number of stogie makers" get from Mr. Perkins' union. The prevailing union prices in this city for making stogies is $3.50 to $4.00 per thousand. The price paid by Locke to Mr. Perkins' stogie makers is $3.00 and $3.25 per thousand, or whatever they can get, I. C. M. U. paying absolutely no attention to what the stogie makers receive, and only recently gave them to understand that what they were paying thirty cents per week for was their insurance. Great, indeed, is the I. C. M. U. protection to stogie makers.

Now, in the interest of square dealing and justice, let me ask Mr. Perkins a few questions.

How much money did Mr. Hitshue, of Youngstown, Ohio, receive of Mr. Locke for organizing his shop and granting him the I. C. M. U. label?

Why did he allow Mr. Hitshue to organize the shop and grant the label against the protests of the secretary and president of the I. C. M. U. local of this city?

And again, Mr. Perkins, why did Mr. Hitshue organize Locke's shop after stating in the local newspapers that he would keep hands off and declaring before the Iron City Trades Council of this city, that the shop was scab?

If you, Mr. Perkins, say the shop was not scab when you organized it, tell us why I. C. M. U. men with cards in their pockets, refused to work, and accepted money from the K. of L. to leave town?

I think it pertinent, Mr. Perkins, that these questions be answered at this time. Some good people are fearful that the I. W. W. will form dual organizations and on its onward march it may step on your toes, so to speak, and then you have heard the old story of glass houses and throwing stones. Speak out, Mr. Perkins.

Fraternally,
J. L. Frank.
Secretary United Stogie and Cigar Makers' League, L. A. 1374, K. of L.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO MACHINISTS ON THE CONDITION OF LABOR AND THEIR ASSOCIATION.

Fellow Machinists:—

The destitution and starvation, staring the working class straight in the face to-day, and the utterly helpless position we are in to prevent complete annihalition, demands that we take immediate steps to save ourselves from destruction.

Time has proven that trades unions and craft autonomy have outlived their usefulness, that they have fulfilled their mission and can no longer serve the working masses in the way they were intended to serve. They can offer you absolutely nothing new, nor can they show you where you can hope to gain a single point. They are singing the same old song, "Stick to the Old Ship and pay your dues and strike assessments." But the rank and file know that the "old ship" is full of holes, that she has been patched up time and again and now she is entirely unseaworthy and sooner or later will have to be abandoned or sink with all on board.

Twenty-five years ago when trade unionism was started, conditions were entirely different than they are to-day. Then we had small manufacturers operating their plants in open competition, waging among themselves a useless and hopeless warfare. They were wholly unorganized and trades unions could compete with them. Not so to-day. On every hand we hear the cry going up against the trusts, concentrated capital and the capitalists' organization. We see, and feel, the power of their gigantic organization, we see that they have the strongest organization of men in the world.

England no longer remains the financial center of the earth. We have it right here on Wall street.

While capital has steadily advanced step by step, labor has remained in its babe condition, has not progressed one iota and to-day stands just where it stood twenty-five years ago—organized but divided, as we shall see.

When the machinists in a shop or a number of shops find that they must go on strike to support a principle or to gain a concession, their fellow workers and shop-mates, the Molder, Blacksmith, Pattern Maker, Brass Worker and Metal Worker remain at work because they have a signed agreement with the employer, which their national organization will not allow them to break, and so they are forced to scab upon you machinists, by supplying scab machinists with casting, forgings, etc. Now, if all those men and the Engineer and Fireman and common laborers belonged to THE SAME UNION the machinists did, and went on strike at the same time, could they be defeated? Never! And the Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization that can or will ever get them together.

Another point. We take up our due books and count up our dues and strike assessments for the first fourteen months of our recently lost strike in Chicago, and we find we have paid the sum of forty dollars and twenty-five cents ($40.25) in lodges where the dues were one dollar per month and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents in locals that charged seventy-five cents per month, if we were lucky enough to be working, and say nothing about the man with a family, who was forced to walk the street with an injunction hanging over him, and all that we got is a chance to start all over again and go through the same ordeal at some future time. Does it pay? Can you see one ray of hope for the future by that method? We can not. Again take up your October Journal and read carefully th[illegible]ort of our General Secretary Tre[illegible] Preston. You will find that he says "A glance at the recapitulation will show that the expenditures for the past two years have not only absorbed all income, but have nearly eaten up the cash balance of over $61,000, which we had on hand at the close of the term April 1, 1903, and THIS NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT WE HAVE COLLECTED ON TWO GRAND LODGE ASST." How do you like that?

Again, take a pencil and a piece of paper, turn to Page 942, Exhibit No. 2, of same journal and see if these figures are right. Total cost of International President, General Sec'y-Treas. and seven vice-presidents, including their salary for 1904, is $38,677.84, for General Executive Board, $5,556.42 (Exhibit No. 3), for all office expenses (Exhibit No. 1) including salary, mdse. and organizing, $38,736.54, the cost of Journal, $35,557.03, A. F. of L. tax and Del. $4,173.35 and Business Agents, which the Grand Lodge pays only half, $25,946.34 or $51,892.68 which they received, making a grand total of $174,593.86 expenses for one year WITHOUT COUNTING THE STRIKE OR DEATH BENEFITS, which must be made over the above amount, and by the same report on Page 941, we see that Grand Lodge Ass't No. 1 paid $48,002 at $1 per member, showing that there is only 48,002 members to pay the enormous expenses and, in addition to all the above named, we must pay the hall rent, officers' salaries and other expenses of each local and then, after calling off all strikes and paying these vast amounts of money, they have the nerve to tell us we have won a glorious victory. One more "victory" like that will put us out of business.

We have fought heroically and are willing to fight again, but we insist on fighting our employers and not our fellow workers. We must come together and stand solidly in one organization, recognizing the fact that an injury to one is an injury to all. We must cut out these destructive jurisdictional fights, wipe out this feeling of false pride and join hands with all men who work for a living, regardless of his craft, regardless of his creed. Study these points and think for yourself.

This is not a dream, but a living, energetic, probability, which is bound to come in a very few months. It cannot be denied, it cannot be disputed.

ASSERT YOUR MANHOOD, EXERCISE THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY GIVEN YOU BY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE PROCLAIM YOURSELF A FREE MAN AND ORGANIZE FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOURSELF AND FAMILY.

W. E. TULLAR,
Member No. 484, I. A. of M.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Men whose boast it is that ye
Come from fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave—
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works another's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed—
Slaves unworthy to be freed?
—LOWELL.

CIVIC FEDERATION LUBBERISM.

The performance recorded in the fable of the ass that disported himself kicking against pricks seems to be perennial. Mr. Wm. Macarthur, the Editor of the "Coast Seaman's Journal," and, no doubt, a star pupil of the "literary educational club" established by the Civic Federation, and run by Mr. Ralph Easley for the benefit of "Labor Editors," is the latest performer. The prick against which the gentleman kicks is Socialism. Upon "Socialistic Fallacies" he runs down, the sails of his ship bellying full with a stiff Easleyan breeze on his quarters, his hand firm to the helm, and his experienced nautical eye fixed aloft like a heroic Cap. Bunsby.

"Wealth," explains the learned Macarthur, "is produced mainly from two sources, land and machinery"; "land, as a producer of wealth, is far ahead of machinery"; "it is conceivable that man could live very well without machinery, but even a Socialist must admit that men could not very well live without land"; "despite this self-evident proposition, the land question with Socialists is not nearly so important a question as the question of machinery"; consequently, Socialism is a fallacy, and Socialists muddleheads. All of which is very original, as original twaddle as if some landlubber were to reprimand the coast seaman Macarthur for giving so much thought to ships and so little to the sea, arguing that: "coast commerce is produced mainly from two sources, sea and ships"; "sea is herein far ahead of ships"; "it is conceivable that the sea could get along very well without ships, but even a Macarthur must admit that ships could not exist without the sea—unless they were prairie schooners"; "despite this self-evident proposition, the sea question with the Macarthurs is not nearly so important a question as the question of ships"; consequently, Macarthurism is a fallacy, and the Macarthurs are muddleheads. Undoubtedly the tar Macarthur would give that landlubber the loud guffaw; so does the Socialist to the Civic Federation-lubber Macarthur.

Great as are the stores of wealth drawn and to be drawn out of, or reached through the sea, vast as are the comforts that flow from such wealth, the comforts could not be enjoyed because the wealth could not be got at without ships—the machinery with which to plow the sea, and make it yield the wealth that directly or indirectly comes from it. The seas are free; and yet without the machinery of the "ship" all such wealth is as if it were not—inaccessible. Identically with land and machinery. As man is not a porpoise, able to utilize the sea without ships, neither is he a mole able to utilize the land without machinery. As the sea, "free" though it is, remains locked to the shipless man, so is the toolless man barred from the land, however "free" that may be made. Land, like the sea, is natural opportunity. That natural opportunity, however, man is barred from without he is equipped with the social opportunity—machinery, in other words, capital. The role played in the affairs of man by the evolution of the tool of production is concealed from the superficial observer by the fortuitous circumstance that the land is appropriatable; that role is, however, forcibly brought home even to the most superficial on the trackless main. Without the modern tool of production, the gate to natural opportunities is locked. Machinery picks that lock. As monumental an imbecile as he would be who gave his thoughts to the sea, and ignored the ship with which to get at the sea, so monumental a visionary is he who raises the "Land Question" to paramount importance, above the machinery with which to get at the land.

There is no "Land Question," except in the sense that there is a "Sea Question." In short, to-day THE question is the question of getting at both—and that is the Question of Machinery. With the machinery, or capital in the hands of Labor the "Land and Sea Question" is solved to the Working Class—as completely solved as, and for the same reason that, it is to-day solved to the Capitalist Class. To kick against this proposition is to kick against pricks.

HIS HOLINESS "SUPPLY AND DEMAND".

A Chicago despatch gives an interesting conversation that took place between a committee from the Oil Wagon Drivers' Union and Manager Stephen N. Hurd of the Standard Oil Company. The committee showed in detail that with the $2 a day which the drivers receive, there are only 3 cents left on which to dress, shoe and educate a family. "Could you", asked the spokesman of the committee, "live on $2 a day yourself, Mr. Hurd?" "No," answered Mr. Hurd, "I don't believe I could, and probably you can't either. But I can get plenty of teamsters who are willing to work for that price. That is really what governs wages more than the cost of living." In other words, Mr. Hurd re-stated the principle of the law of "supply and demand", and he re-stated the principle and law in the way the capitalist class always does—reverently bowing before it where it suits them. Mr. Hurd said that that was REALLY what governed wages.

In the Tabernacle of the Temple of Capitalism, there are a number of "Holies". These are called "Natural Laws", and, therefore, they are deemed "sacred". To ignore any of them is benighted heathenishness; to act in violence to them is "blasphemy", "heresy" and an utterly damnable act. Among these "Holies", these sacred "Natural Laws", the law of "Supply and Demand" holds prominent place. Before it the capitalist bows in mute reverence, his whole being radiating with the celestial light of him who "fears God", and "walketh in His path", and "transgresseth not His commandments". Do principles of humanity or charity seem to suffer by the application of the law of Supply and Demand? The suffering can only be in seeming. "No man can really suffer from the acts of God": Supply and Demand is an "act of God": consequently it must be enforced. Such is the reasoning, such the posture of the Hurd Class, the capitalist, before the Oil Wagon Drivers' Union Class, the workingman. Does it seem inhumanly impossible for a family to live on $2 a day? May be so; but "Supply and Demand" is the law that REALLY governs wages; rather than become sacriligious, the capitalist may not, even if he would, question the "ways of God"; he may not, even if he would, act contrary thereto. The supply of, and the demand for, Labor in the Labor market "really governs" wages. The supply being greatly in excess of the demand in the industrial centers, the capitalist will not be so impious as to pay wages at a higher rate than the "Supply and Demand" dictates. He will pay wages at the low rate dictated by that Eleventh Commandment.

But now watch this identical Capitalist Class on the farms. Regularly, at each recurring harvest season, there is a "scarcity of hands". It happened notably last August in this state when the peach crop was to be gathered in. If "Supply and Demand" is the sacred law which the capitalist makes out; if it is so "natural" and "sacred" that he would run the risk of hell-fire were he to violate it; if that is the reason that compels him to pay low wages where the supply is large; if that is what "really governs" wages, and he has no choice—if all that is so, what should one expect to see at harvest times? Why, the "God-fearing" capitalist, who under no conditions would violate the "Natural Laws", should be seen bowing reverently to the "Law" that "really governs" wages; he should be seen paying wages obedient to the governor thereof—"Supply and Demand". Demand being high, Supply low, he should be seen paying correspondingly high wages, in other words, allowing the workingmen a larger share of the wealth. Does he? Wonderful to say, he does not. A complete Black-Crook transformation scene takes place on the capitalist stage. From being a devout reverencer of Supply and Demand, the capitalist becomes a veritable heresiarch. He storms at the workingmen who raise their demands in keeping with that "sacred law". He calls them scamps, rascals, confiscators; and when these thereupon give him a wide berth, and leave his crops on his hands, as happened to the owners of the peach orchards, they are denounced from the columns of his papers and his pulpits as a "lazy pack of wretches", who are seeking to "introduce chaos into the land" and "disrupt society". A little closer inspection of these thunderingly irate capitalists will illumine the field. They will be found panting, even scheming, for the power to put Supply and Demand upon its feet, in other words, for the brute force to introduce the conditions under which Supply and Demand will work beneficially for them—an overstocked Labor Market.

There is no such "natural law" as Supply and Demand. The pickle of the agricultural capitalists, together with their schemes, points to the conditions, and the methods that bring about the conditions, under which capitalism raises Supply and Demand to the dignity of a "Natural Law." The conditions are a mass of proleterians; the method is brute force. Brute force first dispossesses the peasant and hurls him in large numbers into the cities; the supply thus becoming large, the Hurd Class of capitalists set up their "Natural Law", and conveniently bow before it, and demand of the workingmen that they submissively revere the monster. The day of the initial brute force being so far back, one almost forgets the source of the "Natural Law". Periodically, however, the aspirations—often put in practice by the agricultural capitalist, and not infrequently by the industrial capitalist as well—raises the veil over the past and exposes the swindle of His Holiness "Supply and Demand".

The application and enforcement of the law of supply and demand upon the workingman is but the continuance of plunder upon a foundation of rapine. No wonder it is holy to the Hurds; for that very reason it is hell-born to the Working Class, and fit only to be torn up by the root.

OF COURSE THEY SMILED.

The transactions of what is called the "convention of the A. F. of L.," at Pittsburg, but which in reality is the gathering of a number of worthies who there correctly denounce one another as "scabs" and as "in the pay of the Employers' Association," were enlivened on the 8th day of the sessions by a scene of somewhat different nature. Mr. Victor L. Berger, of "Socialist" party renown, had the floor. He was "boring from within." To use the photographic language of the report, "an audible smile rippled over the convention," while "Gompers, Morrison and others on the platform gave him the smile all the time he was speaking." What was he saying that was so mildly funny? The gentleman was endeavoring to convince his audience that he is a devoted Unionist.—No wonder they smiled.

Whether one hears the speeches, or reads the articles of the "intellectuals" who preside as Editors over the privately owned press of the so-called Socialist party, one note is easily caught; it pervades, as a "leit-motiv," every tune that they sing. That note is the conviction that Unionism is a passing, an incidental manifestation of the Socialist Movement. In the opinion of these uncommonly self-satisfied wiseacres, the economic organization of the Working Class has no mission in the final and practical establishment of the Socialist Republic. The Union, according to them, is good enough only in the way that a bowling-alley club might be—a body in which, numbers of men being gathered, they can easily be reached for voting cattle, and from which, numbers of dollars being collected in its treasury, appropriations may be more readily obtained for political campaign purposes. For the Union these gentlemen have no other use; with them the Political Movement is THE thing. These views bear the distinctive ear-mark of the bourgeois radical.

In the arsenal of the bourgeois radical, politics is the sole weapon known. This is natural, above all, typical. The bourgeois radical, consciously or unconsciously, proceeds from the premises of the "established Order"; unconsciously or consciously, he, accordingly, aims at "Reform" only. With the bourgeois radical, Political Government is as much an institution of all time and for all time, as capitalism is an eternal affair in the opinion of the class-conscious bourgeois, or capitalist. The bourgeois radical, being an "intellectual," does not think it necessary to even read such works as Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society," or Marx's and Engel's sociologic utterances; or if he does read them, he simply makes a parade of their names, but the fortifications of his mind are so wholly pre-occupied with his own bourgeois conceptions that he is unable to master what he reads. What he reads on these subjects leaks through him like water through a sieve. Accordingly, the bourgeois radical has not the faintest inkling of the fact that the on-coming, the Social Revolution, in which he is dabbling, implies the total overthrow of the Political State, and the rearing of the Industrial Commonwealth, the casting off of Political Government and the establishment of Industrial Administration. Having no inkling of that fact, the bourgeois radical has no thought other than for the Political Movement. He, consequently, has not the remotest conception of the determining factor that Unionism is in the achievement of the Social Revolution, and, naturally enough, cares naught how ill constructed a Union—a quarry for votes and funds for his political hobby—may be. Provided only the Union is of such a nature that he can pull its legs for votes and funds, the bourgeois radical is satisfied.

The labor lieutenants at the Civic Federation, gathered at the Pittsburg convention of the A. F. of L., are men of just the low cunning to see through and yet humor the bourgeois radical. Of course they smiled amusedly at the politician Berger's protestations of love and affection for Unionism.

"SACREDNESS OF PROPERTY".

A story that comes from Pittsburg, Pa., reads like a passage from David Buchanan's account of the doings of the Duchess of Sutherland, when, with armed force, she drove the peasants from the land in order to clear "her" estate for a then up to date capitalist sheep-walk. Mrs. Sarah Lot, a widow, was on the 18th instant unceremoniously put upon the street, together with all her havings, by the Jones & Laughlin Company of Pittsburg. It was not an instance of dispossession for non-payment of rent. The woman owns the premises, and had lived on them since her marriage for over fifty years. Nor did the dispossessors question her title. The Jones & Laughlin Company offered the woman $2,000, then $4,000 for the home. She declined the price. She was not holding out for speculative purposes. She wished to live the rest of her days in the house that she had inhabited as her property for nearly two generations. Mrs. Lot's sentiment stood in the way of the Company's interests, which claimed to need the place in order to complete its $20,000,000 addition to its plant—a regular Duchess of Sutherland "clearing of estate" affair. The Jones & Laughlin Company simply stopped negotiations, and took forcible possession. It demolished the home, and threw the woman's goods on the street beside the debris. Being asked what they meant to do in the matter, the children of Mrs. Lot, whom such treatment has brought near death's door, said: "If she brings a suit for damages, its course will be tedious, and she probably will have died long before it is settled. We have no money with which to fight the Company and had to allow them to do as they pleased." Being asked upon the matter, William Lorimer Jones, the manager who is in cahrge of the improvements, answered laconically, "I guess we know what we are doing."

Instances like this tear the veil from the myth regarding the "sacredness of property," that capitalism ever invokes. The "sacredness of property" applies only to the property that the capitalist has brought within his clutches. Nothing held by others—whether life, limb, property or honor—is sacred to the capitalist. Capitalism began its career with rapine, just like the rapine now perpetrated upon the widow Sarah Lot. Banked upon passed crime, capitalism raises the usurpation, that it has thus acquired, to the dignity of a "sacred right." But every little while the sacredness gets a rent. Crime breeds criminal needs. The original crime is, accordingly, periodically repeated, as in such instances as that of the widow Lot, and then the "sacredness" stands exposed. Capitalism, to-day, is the sum of all villainy. In the days of the Duchess of Sutherland it at least had the redeeming feature of boldness. It was the fist that created the propertiless, on the one side, and the capitalist on the other. To-day, capitalism carries the additional stamp of cowardice and hypocrisy. It hides behind the mask of "sacredness" to protect its past plunder, and then it crawls behind the petticoat of the "Law's" delays to prevent its violation of "sacredness" from being punished. In the days of the Duchess of Sutherland, capitalism could at least lay claim to the virtue of being the scourge with which Social Evolution was driving man to that point of co-operative labor, from which common affluence could flow. To-day capitalism is the Old Man of the Sea that weighs heavy upon co-operative labor, and deprives it of its fruit—the wellbeing of all.

There is nothing sacred to-day except the Movement to shake off the villainous capitalist system from the back of humanity.

THE TARBELL PHILOSOPHY

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, being on the rack of the investigation stand on the 22nd instant, indulged in flights of philosophy in the effort to explain away the widespread corruption of his associates. People, said Mr. Tarbell, have latterly been afflicted with a disease which he permitted himself to call "money-madness," a disease which he proceeded to diagnose as "a desire to get rich, perhaps too quickly."

According to the Tarbell philosophy, the explanation of the frantic wish and effort on the part of the people of Martinique to quit the island, at the time that Mont Pelee was in eruption, was their being seized with a curious disease, the disease of "sea-madness"—"a desire to float on the blue deep, perhaps too quickly."

According to the Tarbell philosophy, the explanation of men, at the early mining camps, looking like perambualting arsenals, bristling with bowie-knives and revolvers, was their being seized with a curious disease, the disease of "weapon-madness"—"a desire to be fore-armed, perhaps too quickly."

According to the Tarbell philosophy, the explanation of hunted animals' adopting the coloring of their environment is their being seized with a curious disease, the disease of "blur-madness"—"a desire to be inconspicuous, perhaps too quickly."

Such is the Tarbell philosophy. The benighted Socialist philosophy, on the contrary, explains that the people of Martinique, crazed by the death-dealing pitch spewed out of Mont Pelee, took to any log or floating thing on the sea, not because of sudden love for the sea and its perils, but simply because, under existing conditions, THAT gave a chance to life, superior to the chance ashore; it explains that the population of the early mining camps go about encumbered with an arsenal, not because of a mania therefor, but because of the rowdy element gathered at such places, and that render life unsafe; it explains that the adoption of inconspicuous coloring by wild animals proceeds not from mental aberration, but from the necessity to elude the observation of other animals that prey upon them. In short, all these acts are manifestations, not of internal conditions in man or beast, nor of a diseased mind, but of external and diseased conditions that drive beast and man alike to resort, in self-protection, to whatever will promote existence. It is exactly so with the so-called "money-madness," or the craving after wealth.

No more than the people of Martinique craved after the floating logs on the high seas, or the population of mining camps after bowie-knives, or birds and beasts after inconspicuous plumage and coat, do our people to-day crave after wealth because of any mental malady. The malady lies, with them as with the folks and beasts referred to, in social conditions. The social conditions, brought about by capitalist society, render existence more and more insecure: only money affords asylum, and the asylum is safe only in the measure that it is money-buttressed. Thus, driven by the prairie fire of wage-slavery, and all the horrors that that implies, people dash headlong toward money and more money, money by hook and crook, never too much being enough, just as the Mont Pelee-driven folks of Martinique dashed headlong toward floating logs, or peaceful populations of mining camps put on the appearance of bristling porcupines, or birds and beasts, that would revel in bright colors, blot out their appearance—all for the sake of saving life. Yet in other words, capitalist society has reached the point of a broken dam, that deluges the fields, and that drives people to the crimes that the insurance investigations are revealing, in the mad scramble to escape the devestation that dogs their heels.

Tarbell philosophy besides being vicious is stupid. It is not only morally, but intellectually also, that the capitalist class is effacing itself.

The geologists who are working to preserve "Niagara Falls' industrial value and scenic beauty" are likely to receive the aid of the power companies in the first endeavor, and their opposition in the second. The power companies appreciate the "industrial value" of Niagar Falls to a degree that it is impossible for geology to conceive. They will, consequently, welcome any movement looking to its preservation. But they are woefully deficient in showing any consideration looking to the preservation of the scenic beauty of the great Falls. Substantial dividends growing out of the cheap supply of motive power demanded by competition, and made possible by the billions of gallons of water pouring down the Niagara, possess more attractions for them than do the many beauties of Nature's grandest cataract. This aesthetic talk will, accordingly, not win anything but their bitter antagonism; while the utilitarian feature of the movement inaugurated by the geologists will appeal to them as worthy of their hearty support.

It may take Victor L. Berger nearly two columnsfull of trash to say one sensible thing—but that one sensible thing he does say, which is more than his fellow private Socialist party editors are ever able to accomplish. In the issue of the 18th instant of his paper Berger says:

"Hearst did not in any way, shape or manner try to get control of the Socialist party. He was hardly aware of its existence, having lived only in New York and San Francisco."

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second the day, third the year.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Collier's Magazine for this month comes out with a broadside on "the patent medicine conspiracy against the freedom of the press." The broadside contains facsimiles of letters, contracts and telegrms, together with a mighty array of authenticated facts. The exposure is complete; the chain of evidence can not be broken through; the indictment is tantamount to a conviction. Beyond cavil it is proven that the patent medicine interests have extensively muzzled the press of the land. Nevertheless, valuable though such a revelation is, this particular Collier's broadside may do as much, if not more harm than it does good. It is cast in a mold to act as an eye-opener to one wrong and an eye-shutter to a raft of other wrongs. It is calculated, by singling out one pimple, to conceal the constitutional putrification that produces a series of ulcers—the capitalist press.

Was it an accident, or a unanimity in defective memory, that caused the capitalist press of the land to be silent as the tomb upon the $40,000,000 raid perpetrated upon the Federal Treasury by the collection of French convicts who owned the "ditch at Panama"? That the ditch and its appurtenances were not worth $40 was a matter of common knowledge. Yet the appropriation was made at Washington, the sum was paid, and now, after two years, the Commission of Engineers, proposes to abandon the ditch and plant, and start all over anew?—Whence that unanimity of silence in aid of Bonau Varilla's scheme?

Periodically the stench of political corruption up-State breaks out. It has broken out this year again. The up-State press suppresses the facts, and when these are unsuppressible, seeks to minimize them. Commenting upon this circumstance a correspondent to one of the "highminded" city papers has this to say: "If you have any doubt as to what keeps the up-State counties in the grasp of the Republican machine, you can now see that it is largely because of a pusillanimous press, fearing to speak the truth of a man in high station, who is personal counsel to Railroad Commissioner G. W. Dunn."—Is this correspondent a dreamer of dreams?

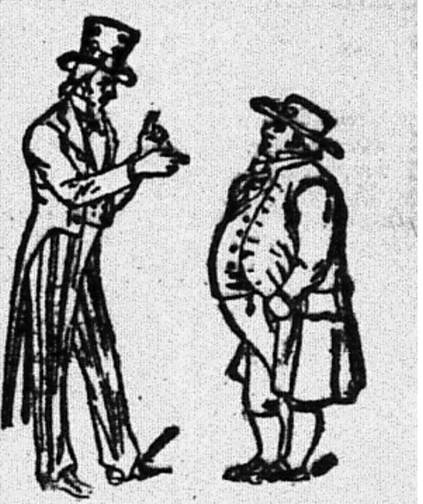
The capitalist world is one city, or, rather, one family. What are the revelations made by a pamphlet entitled "Purchased Peers" just issued and widely circulated in Austria? It contains the stenographic report of an unsuccessful suit recently brought by Privy Councillor von Markhof against a Vienna paper, "Die Zeit"—a sort of Collier's Magazine that, instead of uncovering patent medicine swindles and conspiracies against the press, uncovered the swindles of von Markhoff and one von Gutmann in carrying on an extensive traffic in titles, decorations, promotions and seats in the Upper House and OF SUBSIDIZING THE PRESS IN THE INTEREST OF THE CABAL.—Is this a sporadic affair?

But why go to Europe, or Panama, or even up-State for illustrations? Here is Collier's itself at hand. It is the successor of a magazine that, with articles and cartoons, thirteen years ago, justly lashed the rhinoceros hide of Depew and the New York Central Railroad magnates for one of the frequent and frightful accidents that had just occurred in the tunnel, and over which Depew was indecent enough to crack ghastly jokes. And what happened? Collier's predecessor was censored out of the New York Central Railroad's parlor cars. That was a severe loss in advertisement to the magazine. It first threatened gory things, and then?—collapsed into silence and subservience, just as the papers muzzled by the patent medicine interests, and to-day the railroad interests of the land have no doughtier gouger than this same Collier's.

Collier's correctly says that our people "rely upon the newspapers as at once the most forbidding preventive and the swiftest and surest corrective of evil" and that "more men are abstaining from crime and carouse to-night than for fear of arrest" due to the fear that "it might get into the papers." Aye, but these facts rather point to a leading source of revenue than to the ethics of the capitalist press.

Heinous though the wrongs may be that one set of capitalist papers periodically uncovers while it denounces another set for being bribed into silence, as the patent medicine nuisance and bribery in this particular instance, such wrongs almost sink into insignificance beside the real crime that both sets unconsciously expose. The colossal fact brought out in such instances is the strumpet nature of a private industry that presumes to wrap itself up in the mantle of a "ministry"—the ministry of enlightening the people—the ministry of trimming and keeping brightly burning the lamp of private and civic virtues—the capitalist press.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I'd like to know upon what principles Socialists claim that the Working Class should have all the wealth, and the Capitalist Class none.

UNCLE SAM—Upon the very simple principle that the Working Class does all the work of production and the Capitalist Class does none.

B. J.—Go away!

U. S.—Whither?

B. J.—I don't care whither in particular. That's not so.

U. S.—What's not so?

B. J.—That the capitalists do not work.

U. S.—If you know of any who does let me know.

B. J.—Did you ever hear of J. Gould?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Did you ever read his biography?

U. S.—Several of them, and they prove my statement.

B. J.—You must have been asleep while reading them; or you must have read very imperfect ones.

U. S.—Neither.

B. J.—Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly sixteen hours a day.

U. S. (puts his hands to his hips and roars.)

B. J.—What are you roaring about?

U. S.—At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen into.

B. J.—What error?

U. S.—You are getting mixed upon the word "work". See here. Does a pickpocket "work" or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a pirate "work" or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a forger "work" or does he not?

B. J.—I guess he too works.

U. S.—Now don't you see the difference between "work" and "work"?

B. J. (puckers up his eyelids as if a flood of light is pouring into his eyes).

U. S.—All exertion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions. One sort is productive of benefits to society; it either directly enriches its store of wealth, or of knowledge, or it does it indirectly. This sort of exertion is the work done by the Working Class. Another sort of exertion is productive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade of grass, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exertion of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other criminal, nor does their exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: it transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others.

B. J.—Well, I must admit, that throws a new light upon the subject.

U. S.—The Capitalist Class does not do any useful work. It schemes, indulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the Working Class the wealth that they produce, and its several members cudgel their brains and "work" sixteen or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one another.

B. J—If that's the only sort of work they do they surely deserve the prison.

U. S.—On the other hand, the intellectual and manual workers, the Working Class, exert themselves in the interests of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the thinking, and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to, and that life requires. That's why we Socialists say that all the wealth belongs to the Working Class.

B. J.—So say I now!

U. S.—Don't ever again allow yourself to be deceived by the words that capitalist and their hirelings fling about, WORK is noble. No capitalist works, except in the sense of the multi-millionaire father in the following story:

Multi-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Do you work, sir?"

Applicant for the hand of multi-millionaire's daughter: "I do, sir."

Multi-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Whom do you work?"

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, held its regular Friday evening educational class meeting last evening, with a large attendance.

The study of "Value, Price and Profit" was begun, beginning with the introduction. The class was called to order at eight o'clock and the reading was just completed at the hour set for closing, ten o'clock.

A few of our members being conversant with Europe and the movement there, also attentive readers of Marx, were able to impart much useful information outside of that contained in the introduction itself. To the writer it was very instructive, and the absent member's loss is indeed great. These studies will be continued every Friday evening except the first in the month, which is devoted to the regular business meeting.

Many of our comrades ordered photos of the Chicago Convention group. These were received and distributed; indeed, a fine plate of an event which must become an historical landmark.

The Passaic County vote, official, is as follows:

Assembly, S. L. P., 1905, 421; Governor, S. L. P., 1904, 404; Mayor, S. L. P., 1905, 355; Mayor, on S. P., 1905, 557.

R. Berdan.

Paterson, N. J., November 18.

MUST HAVE EPOCH-MARKING BOOKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find order for two copies I. W. W. convention proceedings in cloth. While I have already read the report in the Daily People, I want the book to keep before me the report of the most important convention ever held. That convention promulgated the Declaration of Independence of the working class. The books should have a wide circulation.

Roderick R. MacKenzie.

Gladstone, Colo., Nov. 15.

ON TRYING TO MIX FIRE AND WATER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A freak of the S. P. spoke at the Vine street Congregational Church last night, E. E. Jones by name, and from Columbus, O. He passed out among the audience for its inspection his card with due stamp pasted therein. He quoted the S. P. platform selecting the immediate demands part, to prove it was the simon pure Democracy, the crystalized essence of pure Republicanism, and the only real way for Prohibitionists to win. In fact, he made that old platform stand for all things to all parties, and wound up by informing us he was a single taxer because through Single Tax we would arrive at Socialism. A nice large audience composed of S. P.'s and single taxers were present. It was laughable to watch the expressions on those faces. The single taxers smiled when he caricatured the S. P.'s and the S. P.'s smiled when he caricatured the single tax, but both sides were kept busy frowning most of the time by the brayings of this well meaning but foolish ass. In fact, if the poor fellow had tried to be funny he could not have done better, but the pathetic part of the affair was the plainly evident fact that he was seriously and earnestly trying to convince the Socialist and single taxer that they had no quarrel, that in fact they were brothers, and it was foolish for them not to recognize this fact. He told them their goal was the same and that future history would criticize them because they quibbled over trifles. It was the best show I have attended for a long time, and as I sat there listening and laughing I could not help thinking of many things, and among them the fact that this poor innocent, earnest and sublimely foolish Mr. Jones was by no means the only ass who called himself Socialist, not the only apostle who taught false doctrine, not the only one who believed fire and water could mix and live! My thoughts traveled back to the great (?) Walter Thomas Mills, whom the S. P. party had here for the last two weeks of its campaign to that great presumptious adv. of his: "If you want to carry your State, your county, or city election for Socialism, write to Walter Thomas Mills, Chicago, Ill."—and they wrote to him. The Cincinnati local S. P. did and they got him! and they got it! just where they should have expected it, in the neck! As a prelude to the oratory of Walter Thomas, they paraded with fife and drum and they distributed thousands of "Wilshire's" and thousands of "Appeals," and thousands of numerous other pieces of literature, too numerous and too varied to catalogue here, and then went to bed to sleep and dream of the laurels of political victory, encircling the brow of Gardner, their candidate for Mayor. Oh! why did they ever awake! Why did not a kind Providence interfere to save the reputation of Walter Thomas Mills! Did they carry their state, county or city? Did you ever see water run up hill? Dempsey, the Democratic candidate, had done a very ungentlemanly thing, he had stolen their Socialism, and with it half their previous vote, and he stole votes from other parties, in fact, it would be hard to label Dempsey. He rode into office on the timber of all parties. I repeat, he stole the S. P. vote, but can you blame this Philistine, when a true believer who hands his S. P. party card out and tells the audience to pass it around and see if he ain't the simon pure thing, this Mr. E. E. Jones, from Columbus, who steals Democracy, Republicanism, Prohibition and the Single Tax, and transforms them into Socialism by the simple process of applying the national platform of the Socialist Party to these varied political doctrines, and, presto, the miracle is performed, and the immediate demands, part of the platform, is the agency through which this wonder worker accomplishes his task.

When the time for criticism arrived at this meeting of the Vine street economic club, I ignored Mr. E. E. Jones, but took the floor and rebuked Rev. Dr. Herbert Bigelow, who made an impassioned plea for Socialists to unite with the local reform element, saying they were wasting their votes. I tried to make it plain to him, and the audience that he had put his reputed intelligence on trial by such a speech as he knew as well as I that the Socialist stood for but one thing, the Co-operative Commonwealth, and every branch of reform no matter how labeled, stood for the perpetuation of the conditions that Socialists protested against. My criticism was a personal one. It made Herbert Bigelow half mad, although he smiled as he addressed the chair, saying the last speaker had made an excellent prosecution speech.

One thing I forgot to mention in the first part of this letter when I spoke of the Socialist Party's campaign, its drums, "Wilshires'," "Appeals" and Walter Thomas Mills, was this: A great feature of this campaign, as it was of the last, was the Sunday afternoon auditorium lectures. Last year after each lecture any member of the audience might rise in his seat and ask a question. This is now done away with. Now you are required to write your question on a blank piece of paper, and an usher takes it up to the chairman, who, acting as censor, suppresses all questions pertaining to Industrial Unionism. "Verily! verily! I say unto you!"

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., November 17.

CORRECT!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find one dollar to renew for three months my subscription for the Daily People.

I do not understand why any member of the Socialist Labor Party should support capitalist daily papers in preference to the Daily People and then be surprised why other workingmen, not members, do not support the press of the Socialist Labor Party.

We can find members of the Socialist Labor Party coming home from work evenings with some capitalist's yellow journal stuck in their hip pocket and the excuse they have to offer, why they do not take the Daily People, is because they claim it is not up to the standard of the capitalist dalies in furnishing news.

But the Daily People is what each of us makes it. If members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party would give to the Daily People the support that they now give to the capitalist press, the Daily People would become the geratest daily in the English language.

These members should realize that every cent now spent on the capitalist press is furnishing ammunition to the enemy. These members should never ask somebody else to do something that they do not do themselves, and that is what they are doing when they are asking people to subscribe for the Daily and Weekly People and supporting the capitalist press themselves.

There are three qualifications that I believe every revolutionist should have: to read the Daily People, be a member of the Socialist Labor Party and a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

There are only a few of us in this town but we have not been idle and have organized a local of the I. W. W., and have sent for a charter and are pushing the good work along.

Yours for the revolution.

James Keeley.

Springfield, Vt., Nov. 19.

A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Below find official count of votes for Socialist Labor Party for Montgomery County, Ohio:

Governor—Steiger, seventy.

Lieutenant-Governor—Fraser, sixty-six.

Secretary-Treasurer—Favor, sixty-four.

Attorney-General—Matthews, sixty-three.

Judge Supreme Court—Eisenberg, sixty-six.

Board of Public Works—Steinhoff, sixty-five.

I consider this a really remarkable showing for this county for the S. L. P. in view of the fact that there has been absolutely no open agitation at all in the county for the past two years. The reason for this quiesence is that the capitalist class of Dayton are perfectly class-conscious even to the extent of knowing as well as we do the difference between the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties; for while the agitation of the former is as free as is that of the Democratic or Republican parties, for a member of the Socialist Labor Party to open his mouth in expounding the principles of that party means that he will lose his job, no matter where or for whom he is working. Every member of old Section Dayton who is bound to Dayton by family ties is obliged to keep his mouth shut; and those not so bound have all been driven from the city as only the capitalist class knows how to drive the working class slave.

To give the readers of The People an instance of how we are spotted I will tell of what has happened recently in my own case: I live in the country and my private mail is delivered by the rural mail carrier. Quite recently the carriers were changed on this route and the present carrier is a total stranger to me. Some few weeks ago, when State Organizer Gillhaus was coming to Dayton, he did not give me directions as to how to connect with him when he did get here and so he was obliged to hunt for me with no better guide than the mailing list of The People. The result was that he got off on the Salem Pike about two miles from here when he happened to meet the mail carrier on this route and asked him for directions. In trying to identify me the mail carrier, to whom I have never said a word on the subject of Socialism, said: "Oh, you mean that Socialist fellow." To which Gillhaus replied: "Yes, I guess that is the man I am looking for." Another instance in connection with that same mail carrier has happened within the past hour: Last week I took and sent in the subscription for the Weekly People for John Shackleford who lives about a quarter of a mile below me. The first copy on that subscription came to-day and instead of being put in Shackleford's box was put in mine, showing that the mail carrier knows The People when he sees it and don't think it necessary to look for the name on it.

Before the carriers on this route were changed my Peoples used to frequently come to me torn open and I asked the mail carrier how that was and he told me that when he had time he opened them himself to read them. I told him that that was all right and to go ahead and read them all he wanted to.

Fraternally yours,

J. R. Fraser.

Dayton, O., November 18.

SOUND CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Louisville Courier-Journal of to-day contains an article that shows how the large corporations of the country are growing more and more solicitous about the welfare of their men—after they are dead.

The article treats of the religious meetings in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad shops. These meetings have become a fixed feature in the workings of the L. & N. system. They have been held weekly for the past four years under the auspices of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. These meetings show clearly that the officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company know a good thing when they see it. Accordingly they foot the bills for these meetings.

The officials understand the money value to the company of the virtues of humanity, meekness and resignation on the part of their employes.

The reverend exhorters employed by the L. & N. Railroad Company to preach the gospel to the wage slaves in the shops preach that the toilers must look for their reward not in this, but in the next world.

On one occasion when I was distributing Socialist leaflets in these shops I ran into one of their religious gatherings and disturbed to some extent their pious services by going through the audience and handing one of the leaflets to every man I could reach.

The preacher was holding forth on the good things in store for the men—after they are dead. The said good things the men were to get, provided they repented, believed what he told them and were baptized, were beyond the grave. That sort of gospel exactly suited the L. & N. It would foot no bills beyond the grave. No matter how great the rewards the men were to get—after they were dead, these rewards would not come out of the L. & N. pocket.

But the leaflet I was handing the workers told them how they might increase their rewards on this side the grave; and this sort of gospel the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company was then and is now very strongly averse to. The rewards my Socialist leaflet promised the workers were to be enjoyed here on this side the grave, and they were to come out of the pockets of the L. & N. Railroad Company and their exploiting fellow capitalists.

The company's private policeman got to me as quickly as he could after they caught on to the nature of my literature and escorted me out of the shops, with a suggestion that it were better for me to stay out. Not only is the L. & N. Railroad Company deeply interested in the eternal welfare of its empolyes, but it often secures the services of politicians to teach its employes how to vote.

In the famous Goebel-Taylor campaign the L. & N. was strongly for Taylor. In the Democratic primaries when delegates to the Democratic convention were being chosen the L. & N. gave its men a half holiday so that they could all atttend the primaries and vote to elect anti-Goebel delegates. The men were assembled in the shops and given instructions as to how they were to vote. Their "instructor" explained that they must keep their eyes on him and when they saw him hold up his right hand they were all to vote aye; when he held his hand down they were to vote no. The men, both Democrats and Republicans, were lined up and marched from one voting place to another. They were voted at one precinct "carrying" it by a big majority and then marched successively to other precincts which they "carried" also by a big majority. The company voting its employes both Democrats and Republicans with the utmost impartiality in a Democratic primary, and voting them several times, the chairmen of the second and third voting places conveniently holding back the calling of the meeting to order until the L. & N.'s men could complete their work of "carrying" the first precinct and then march to the second and third in succession and "carry" them also.

Yes, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company is decidedly interested in sound Christianity and sound politics. Rockefeller would better look to his laurels or the glory and renown of his Standard Oil Christianity may be dimmed by the achievements of the L. & N. in spreading the gospel and saving souls.

Jas. H. Arnold.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This is my explanation to the comrades who are really class conscious:

Dear Comrades:—

I write these lines to you to show you that I know why I joined the Socialist Labor Party. First—Things occur in the Socialist party which do not rhyme with a class-conscious party. Following is the proof: In 1900 John C. Smith, a "Social Democrat" of Worcester, Mass., ran on both the "Social Democratic" and (un-social) Democratic tickets with the consent and approval of the Social Democratic party; 1902, in November elections, Geo. W. Klett ran for probate judge on the Republican and so-called Socialist ticket; 1903, a member of Local Mansfield, O., Social Democratic party was candidate for representative on the (unsocial) Democratic ticket with the consent of the "Socialist" organization, which refused to expel him for accepting the nomination of a capitalist party.

There are more facts, but one even suffices for me, that either I or the man shall leave the party. The Socialist party seems to be very wide hearted to shut an eye to such glaring facts; second: I knew that the majority of the Socialist party membership belong to the A. F. of L., an organization founded by capitalists, which strikes for the benefit of capitalists, as I shall soon show. And to such an organization the members of the Socialist party do not think it beyond their dignity to belong. If they don't understand the rottenness of the A. F. of L. they are excused.

About three months ago the Furnace Workers in Cincinnati went on strike. Their main demands were: reduction in labor time from nine to eight hours daily and an increase in wages (I cannot say how much or how little.)

There are tinners here who are also furnace workers and the employers, whose workers were on strike, had their work made by them.

These were the tactics: The strike was called for the benefit of those furnace firms, who had no strike on. To pull the wool over the strikers' eyes the union put pickets on places where work was already begun; but at the places whose work was not begun they put no pickets, in order that the "scabs" might slyly be transplanted because it was uncontrollable. Any one, who ever thought about a strike, could see that this tragedy of a strike is a fruitless one and that the dupes were led by the nose. I don't think the leaders of the A. F. of L. are such idiots that this was not clear to them right in the beginning. How unenlightened and yet how willing to sacrifice the tinners were, can be seen from the fact that they spent money (I believe $300 dollars) on this hopeless strike, against which they themselves had to fight, compelled by their organization. Had all tinners and furnace workers gone on strike, the defeat would be transformed into a glorious victory.

Now, another thing concerning myself: In Germany I belonged to the Metallarbeiter Verbund (Metal Workers' Union). From there I went to Canada and am about five months in Cincinnati. I was called upon to join the A. F. of L. "Having belonged to a union in Germany it would not cost you much: only $15.00 and perhaps nothing, otherwise the regular price is $25.00."

This promise has shown itself to be a lie for having given the first payment, I saw it will cost me $25.00. I was not so eager to pay and wanted to protest at the next meeting. The floor was not given to me, for I was not a full-fledged member. Then the strike came and the walking delegate of the A. F. of L. of the Tinner's Branch opened a business. What an irony for a "labor representative" to carry out such ideas during a strike! The victory of the union was no more to his interest!

Another delegate was elected, who took my case in hand. He demanded absolutely $25,00 if I wanted to keep the job. But I answered that I had no intention whatsoever of belonging to this union. After a week the price was lowered. The same gentleman was willing to sell the goods for $15.00. Now I answered that I considered it beyond my dignity to belong to an organization that fights its own members. The answer was that after a few days I was discharged and will surely not be able to get work in an A. F. of L. shop.

But I shall not starve! I used to get discharged in Germany. And even if I have to do the hardest and worst kind of work, to such an organization as the A. F. of L., I will never belong! Yet to this organization the biggest part of the Socialist party belongs!

These are the two reasons for my resignation from the Socialist party.

Comrades of the Socialist party who are on the proletaire's side! Prove it by going over to the I. W. W. in hosts! It is the only organization in America, that stands for the weal of the worker and calls the capitalist system before the tribunal of reason! I weighed it and found it wanting!

With Socialist greetings,

A. Renneberg.
544 York Street.

Cincinnati, O., November 14.

MRS. CHRISTINE JOHNSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am in receipt of information that Comrade Christine Johnson, wife of Samuel Johnson of St. Paul, Minn., has died. She was buried under the auspices of Section St. Paul. Comrade Constant made a short funeral address. The information does not contain the date or particulars of Mrs. Johnson's death.

We, wherever we may be, who have been in Section St. Paul, cannot, but with deep regret, learn of the death of Christine Johnson. Although she was not a speaker, nor a writer either, her patient, sincere, effective co-operation with the comrades, and with her husband, impressed one in a way that would be remembered long. She was a member of Section St. Paul for nine years, and her death reminds us, by example, of the powerful, steady influence for good exerted by a true, earnest character. We sincerely sympathize with her bereaved husband.

Charles H. Chase.

CHANGE OF LECTURE NIGHT.

The English branch of Section Milwaukee will hold its regular business meetings and lectures the second and fourth Fridays of the month, instead of the first and third Thursdays.

VEAL IN BALTIMORE.

Section Baltimore, S. L. P., will hold a mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 1011-1013 E. Baltimore street, Sunday, November 26, 2.30 p. m. Philip Veal, national organizer, will speak on the subject: "Which truly represents the working class, the Industrial Workers of the World, or the American Federation of Labor?"

At the same hall, on Monday, November, 27, at 8 p. m., Veal will speak on "Middle Class Municipal Ownership."

Questions will be answered after each address. Readers of The People come and bring your friends! Help make these meetings a success!

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—First. "The Socialist," Tokio, Japan.

Second. Such is the mass of manuscripts, etc., that pours into this office, that we must repeat the request, made before now to our kind friends, never to send anything that they want returned. It requires a large personnel to keep track of such matters. The office force is small. Shall continue the search for your document.

D. A., ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—After 4 p. m.

D. J. O., NEW YORK.—The 1899 split in the Socialist Labor Party was not due to a conflict of theories; it was due to the APPLICATION of conflicting theories on Unionism. In other words, the split was not upon intellectual controversy; it was upon practice. The two conflicting theories upon Unionism could have continued to rage and yet never split the party, were it not that each side sought to put its theory into practice. The S. L. P. held that a Union is not a Labor Organization unless it is a Socialist Union: if it is not that, it must be bored from within, and also without, if the "boring from within" had no effect. What became the Kangaroo element demanded boring from within only, in other words, lying low and thereby condone the rascalities of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. The further application of theory by the Kangaroo element amounted to accepting bribes from fakirdom.

D. J. E., DUNKIRK, N. Y.—You might as well flog a dead horse along the road as strive for progress in and with the A. F. of L.

T. C., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The S. L. P. never allowed itself to doubt the issue of the conflict between true and bogus Unionism. To doubt that would have been to doubt the issue of the conflict between Socialism and Capitalism. It was no figure of speech that the "Wall Street Journal" used when it pronounced Gompers Unionism the bulwark of capitalism.

M. H., TOLEDO, O.—It is the fate of capitalism. In order to rob the wage slave capitalism must also cheat the middle class.

J. H., PUEBLO, COLO.—There are two books we would recommend to you to read by the light of the present Russian revolt. They are Lissagary's "Paris Commune" and Sue's "Pilgrim's Shell." The two will illumine the affairs in Russia; the latter will render those two books clearer. Send for them to the Labor News Press, 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

E. L., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—As with chattel slavery, so with wage slavery. The existence of chattel slavery was not safe without its extension. Neither is the existence of wage slavery safe without the ever widening of its area. Hence the drifting of our capitalists towards colonies.

C. D. V., DUBUQUE, IA.—Marx' "Capital" will not make Socialists. What it does make is perfectly clear the impossibility of humanity's wellbeing under capitalism, and why. It is purely economics. Marx' work that makes Socialists is "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte"—that shows the way out.

D. S., WORCESTER, MASS.—Whether the Omaha Resolution will be carried? We think so—at least it should be.

J. J. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We have no sympahty with people who yell: "Tammany!" The Republican machine is not a whit better.

D. C., MADISON, WIS.—We are not aware that silks and jewelry have declined in price. Granted that they have, such declines could not affect wages. Silks and jewelries are not among the necessaries of life to the workingman. Even if the decline in prices affects the necessaries of life, the effect is not to increase the purchasing power of wages: the effect would be to lower the actual wages. Speaking normally, the wages that a workingman receives represent the value of his necessaries of life. If these necessaries decline in value, down go his wages.

R. B., WACO, TEX.—Socialism is not dialectics. It is the Labor Movement or it is nothing. The dialectical treatment aims at converting property-holders. Dialectics are "intellectual" pastime. The Labor Movement, which means Socialism, is ACTION.

D. R. S., NEW YORK.—We shall grant that if there was no split in 1899, "the Socialist Movement in this city would have been in better condition to resist Hearstism." We shall grant that, provided you add: "if during these last 6 years the various flapdoodlisms about 'the workingmen pay the taxes,' 'one thing at a time,' 'boring from within,' etc., could have been completely expunged from the Socialist coat of arms." As things stood, however, the Socialist Movement is to-day nearer the time and place when and where it will be vigorous. The tussle has pounded the flapdoodlisms to dust.

F. T., CHICAGO, ILL.—The "intellectuals" in the S. P. have de facto given up Socialism. They are now bent upon imitating the radical movement of Europe in seeking to gather a political party through which they may cut a figure. The radical movement in Europe is sensible. In America it is in the wrong climate. Here we want Revolutionary Socialism or nothing. Nor is Revolutionary Socialism a possibility without revolutionary Unionism.

C. H. C., UTICA, N. Y.—Seeing that Kinneally's answer to the Mike Devine Local Alliance of Syracuse did not introduce any new facts into the controversy, but only answered previous arguments; seeing that the controversy has lasted many a month and been given ample space in these columns; seeing, above all, that even the best of things must some time come to an end;—for all these reasons, subject always, of course, to a contrary ruling from the National Committee, this office considers that discussion at an end. As a matter of general history, however, you should not forget the fact that the South stoutly maintained that it was the North that seceded from all "the cardinal principles" of the Union—State Rights, Slavery, etc., etc.

I. W. W., HELENA, MONT.—Labor is robbed of all the wealth in the land, except the measly barely four billions (out of the existing ninety-four or five billions) that Labor owns. The measure of Labor's exploitation is the mountain-high heap of wealth in existence, but not owned by Labor.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—No acknowledgment for any "matter received" can be made in these columns for any matter that in any way has been used in the Daily People. Much of such matter is excluded from the Weekly for want of space. To keep track of such matter requires an office force much in excess of the one at the command of this office.

B. P. L., NORWICH, CONN.—There is no such thing as "several series" in Eugene Sue's "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages." It is one series. The series consists of 19 stories. They constitute what may be called a synopsis of the history of civilization. The scene of the first story is placed at the time of the invasion of Gaul by Caesar. The series starts there and brings history down to the French Revolution of 1848. This, of course, covers many epochs, hence, probably the notion that the stories are divided into "series." The notion is probably promoted by the circumstance that several fragmentary attempts have been made to translate the whole series. Read the translator's introduction to the first story, "The Gold Sickle," published by the Labor News Press, 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

M. D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A political party, that can tolerate a Morris Braun A. F. of L. labor fakir in its ranks and set him up as its candidate, is not a party that makes for Socialism: it is a party that makes for capitalism. That is the long and short of it.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—"Der Arbeiter" and "Arbetarean," though located in the Daily People Building, are separate party institutions. Matters intended for them should be addressed to them directly. Otherwise great inconvenience and delay will result.

A. M., SAN PEDRO, CAL.; C. P. C., DETROIT, MICH.; S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.; A. T. S., SKOWHEGAN, ME.; M. C., OSCEOLA, DENVER, COLO.; E. D., BOSTON, MASS.; P. F., COLUMBUS, O.; D. E. R., RUTLAND, VT.; T. Y., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; A. L., LAFAYETTE, IND; Y. W. Y., GORMAN, ME.; F. L., DULUTH, MINN.; C. J., POTTSVILLE, PA.; D. J. H., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C., XENIA, O.; T. J. W., UTICA, N. Y.; W. H. R., PRINCETON, N. Y.; W. W., BATH, ME.—Matter received.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

I. W. W. TOPIC OF DEBATE AND CAUSE OF MUCH PERTURBATION IN SECOND WEEK'S SESSIONS—W. F. M. ALSO "HONORED" BY ATTACK—JURISDICTIONAL SQUABBLES THREATEN TO WRECK ORGANIZATION—"BORERS FROM WITHIN" THROWN OUT IN REGULAR ORDER—GOMPERS RE-ELECTED.

(Continued from last week.)

Seventh Day's Session.

(Special correspondence.,

Pittsburg, Nov. 20—The A. F. of L. convention began its second week by listening to an address from E. A. Calvin, on behalf of the Farmers' organization of Texas, for co-operation with the A. F. of L.

The committee on president's report then made its recommendations on the various subjects contained therein.

The committee made the remarkable declaration that "Labor, as a commodity, was different from other merchandise in that it was under the volition of the workingman's will"—this is a bright light in economics!

Another thing in the way of economics was the assertion that agreeing to resist reductions in wages was a means of averting panics.

High dues came next, and, of course, was given as big a boost as possible, notwithstanding the fact that the rank and file of the working class think that they pay too much now for the "good" they get out of the pure and simple union.

The I. W. W. then came in for its share, the committee saying it could not find "honesty or sincerity of purpose back of the Chicago organization."

The Western Federation of Miners was then called upon to carry out the purpose for which the A. F. of L. contributed money for legal defense, or render an account.

After the eight-hour day and child labor were touched on the question of immigration was dealt with at length.

Every sentence was a breath showing the international character of capitalist development in the Far East, yet the A. F. of L. hopes to escape the results of that development at home by appealing to those who are responsible for it!

It approves President Roosevelt's statements on Chinese immigration to the A. F. of L. officials, but sees danger in orders issued by him later, and calls attention to the employment of Chinese in the navy in the Philippines.

Protest was made to the admission of Chinese, Japanese and Korean labor as a menace to American labor.

A resolution asking anti-injunction laws was passed.

The entering wedge on the splitting up of the Car Workers organization has been started by the convention giving over jurisdiction of painters to the Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union. Richardson, of the Car Workers, says four other organizations are waiting to take the rest of the Car Workers.

A. F. of L. refuses a charter to the Stone Masons who are now a part of the bricklayers' organization, notwithstanding the bricklayers are in no way connected with the A. F. of L.

Then came the steamfitters' fight again and a battle royal raged the rest of the session.

When the question came up Gompers decided a point of order by Mitchell well taken, which decision was immediately appealed from by Delegate McCullen, of St. Louis, but was sustained by the convention.

A different motion to accomplish the desired end, i. e., to give the steamfitters a charter, started the ball again and it was hammer and tongs for fair.

Alpine, of the Plumbers, says the Steamfitters got their recommendations from the Master Steamfitters, and that the "Master Steamfitters would give coin of the realm to get the Plumbers and Steamfitters separated." Which is undoubtedly correct, as it is easier to defeat them one at a time.

The main question was then passed on a roll call vote which resulted in 9,309 for and 4,091 against.

This in all probability will result in a charter for the Steamfitters, and a new vice-president in the place of Spencer.

Owen Lovejoy, of the National Child Labor Committee, then addressed the convention, and in the course of his address disproved the assertions made in this very convention a few days before, that union labor was abolishing child labor. Lovejoy made the assertion that child labor was on the increase, thirty-five per cent. in one state, ninety-eight per cent., in still another 322 per cent. in the last six or seven years.

Whom will we believe, Gompers or Mr. Lovejoy?

Mr. Lovejoy wants to get and enforce legislation to abolish the evil.

Mr. Lovejoy will never get what he wants as long as the legislative and judicial functions are in the hands of those who profit by child labor.

Mr. George Warner, the gentlemanly delegate of the machinists, came up to your reporter at the reporters' table while the convention was in morning session and threatened to punch him in the face, and throw him out of the hall, and did not desist until Gompers ordered him to sit down three or four times,—for having attended the machinists' mass meeting yesterday and showing his I. W. W. card when O'Connell called for one.

In the afternoon session O'Connell tried the bluff game, too, trying to make your reporter commit himself to a statement he could turn any way he wanted, but he failed. Being afraid to fight as civilized men fight they appeal to the brute method, physical force.

Terence V. Powderly occupied a seat at the delegates' table part of the afternoon.

Eighth Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 21.—The report of committee on President's report started this morning's session by endorsing the Printers' eight-hour strike, which was adopted by the convention, as was also the matter of preventing industrial stagnation by resisting reduction of wages, and also the question of higher dues. Then came the I. W. W. and things were warm for a while.

Johansen of Chicago started the ball rolling by asserting that false statements had been made as to the A. F. of L., that every A. F. of L. official was a grafter, and maintained that officials of the I. W. W. were no better than those of the A. F. of L.

Then the childless father, Goldstein, the modern Mufti, stepped forward as the defender of the system of childless father and motherhood.

It seems that Max Hayes challenged Gompers to debate on this resolution: "That the Socialists in the A. F. of L. are not trying to organize I. W. W. locals", and Goldstein said now was the time to come forward. He also wanted to know from Hayes why the printers were organizing in the I. W. W. in N. Y.?

Goldstein read from Simon's paper which said that the S. P. member who wanted the I. W .W., wanted to make an omelette without breaking the eggs, but that in Chicago they had succeeded in making an omelette of the worst eggs in that city.

Goldstein so worded his speech as to throw out the impression that the S. L. P. and the S. P. were working in unison in Massachusetts, by saying that the S .L. P. had sent Philip Veal and the S. P., Guy Miller to that State last fall.

Having gotten over their fright of the first week of the convention, when they evaded a direct combat on their own resolutions, the spineless "boring from within" "Socialists" came in with a half apology for the I. W. W. in striking contrast with the S. L. P. that, openly and above board, fights the battles of the I. W. W. on every occasion, and are not caught sleeping like Berger, or doing the flunking act like Barnes and Hayes.

Berger shouldered his blunders and took the floor. He must have presented a serious picture, for an audible smile rippled over the convention, and Gompers, Morrison and the others on the platform gave him the smile all the time he was speaking.

Berger shuoldered his bluderbus and ence between the S. L. P. and the S. P. was that the S. L. P. believes in using one arm, the political party, and the S. P. believes in using two arms, a political party and the trades union, but the one not to interfere with the other, and he cited the big vote in his city as evidence of success.

Berger met Goldstein by saying that Goldstein had belonged to everything that came down the pike, even to belonging to the S. T. & L. A., and was the living expression of a bad egg.

After Berger came Hayes, who tried to do the straddle act. He referred to the I .W. W. as an "incident in industrial evolution." He said the S. P. wouldn't have it thrust upon them; that the Kangaroos had "kicked out the S. L. P." when it tried to force the S. T. & L. A. on the party and wouldn't stand for it now.

Just imagine the "kicking" that the Kangaroos did, when their hoodlum gang had their heads battered in, on the memorable assault on The People on the midnight of July 10, 1899, and were then kicked out, after which the S. L. P .has been "giving it to them" ever since, all over the United States.

Hayes also said that Guy Miller said the I. W. W. was a gigantic mistake. He made a comparison between the length of time he and Goldstein had been in the labor movement, and made reference to a peddler's pack, which was quite apt, as a look at Goldstein instinctively makes you think of the omnipresent street merchant.

At this point the convention adopted the committee's report.

The report on the Western Federation of Labor was then introduced and discussed for quite a long time, and the statement was made that all cases in court the miners had won, which was disputed by Johansen, and he did not think it wise to insist on court action.

Rhody Kenehan of the Horseshoers from Colorado stated the W. F .M. was prepared to make a statement accounting for every cent of money collected and expended, that their books were open to any one and that the W .F. M. had invited the Denver Building Trades Council to investigate the books, that these statements were in the valise of some of the delegates present and could be had at any time, and wound up by saying that no wrong had been done with the money.

Time set for hearing of Grievance Committee having arived the W. F. M. matter was deferred and delegate Kenehan instructed to have statements ready when taken up.

The Grievance Committee took up the balance of the morning's session disposing of about a dozen grievances consisting of jurisdiction disputes, and a few minutes before adjournment Cramer, of the Machinists, came on the platform and presented each of the three fraternal delegates, Mosses, Gilmore and Todd with a gold watch, which Gompers stated was not purchased with organization funds, but from individual subscriptions of the delegates.

Five more jurisdictional disputes were disposed of after the convention re-convened, when the matter of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union advertising unfair firms in its Labor Day souvenir was brought up, with a recommendation that the A. F. of L. repudiate the whole "special event souvenir" business. The fellow that had whiskers had a hard time to hold onto them, "and the wind blew."

Questionable advertisements, it was stated ,were in The Federationist, the Trade Union Journal, and in pretty near anything that was printed concerning labor events, and Gompers, in defending The Federationist, made it plain that the labor souvenir was rank rotten, and advised its abolition, as more than once he had protected business men from the souvenir fraud.

Then came Johansen of Chicago again, with a resolution which would compel the Executive Council to enforce the decision of the conventions.

Johansen declared the way decisions were being disregarded was giving the rank and file a right to charge the A. F. of L. with being a bluff, and wanted to know if any single organization was bigger than the A. F. of L.

He said the delegates took a stand, the convention took stand ,in fact, every body took a stand but the Executive Council, and he wanted the A. F. of L. to be the biggest thing on the pile, and enforce its decrees.

This brought Lennon of the Executive Council to his feet. He asked: "How can you bring harmony by firing out?" and said if elected again, he would not adopt the policy of enforcing convention rulings, except for violating what was known as the fundamental principles of trade unionism, and advocated reason and not force to accomplish the end of organization.

Duncan said that the strength of the A. F. of L. lay in the looseness of its organization, that it was organized to assist and not compel.

He asked why the National and International unions put their disputes to the A. F. of L. when they couldn't settle them themselves, that the A. F. of L. was organized to carry out the the law of the National and International organizations, that when they turn over what they themselves can't solve, the National and International unions should not blame the Executive Council for failing to.

Johansen again: "We have been educated to believe the A. F. of L. the highest power. . . . We have reasoned long enough, we are now going to force you to take a stand. . . . We have been taught to believe in majority rule but here we see the majority, the delegates, order, and the minority, the Executive Council rule—the Executive Council is impracticable."

At this point the previous question was moved, and the committee's report, which non-concurred in the resolution, was adopted.

A resolution to discontinue jurisdictional disputes till bodies involved first try to settle ,was passed.

Here T. V. Powderly was introduced and spoke a few minutes.

Woodworkers and Painters were instructed to work on old agreement till a new one was made.

The Brewery Workers', Engineers' and Firemen's case was taken up, but was laid on the table and made a special order of business at 10 a, m., Wednesday.

Ninth Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22.—The first important matter to come up in the A. F. of L. convention was the report of the committee appointed to try to unionize the papers controlled by the Pittsburg Publishing Association.

The committee had an interview with the representative of the Publishers' Association, Mr. Barr, who stated that there were no differences between the Association and the printers, that the trouble was between the unions themselves; but when asked if they would confer, if it was proven that the machinists and typos had settled their differences, Mr. Barr assured the committee that it would be absolutely impossible, and positively refused to have any conference looking to the unionizing of the Publishers' Association's offices.

This started a discussion which was anything but complimentary to the members of trade unionist organization.

Ramsey, of the Railroad Telegraphers, said that there was not one single union paper in Pittsburg, notwithstanding the contrary assertion of the "Dispatch," that the Commercial Telegraphers were now in the midst of a struggle to have the "Dispatch" pay the Telegraphers' Union scale of wages.

Ramsey also said the only string of union newspapers in the United States were those owned by Hearst, which assertion was applauded generally.

One of the Musicians' delegates immediately got up and denied Hearst's right to such recognition, seeing that one of the union telegraphers on the Hearst paper in New York had been discharged the morning after last election for voting as he thought right. This created quite a hubbub, which was promptly squelched by the chair.

Several delegates advocated the boycott to bring the paper to time. Lavin, of Wilkes-Barre, said that the newspapers claimed that they were the molders of public opinion and it seemed the workingman had come to accept the opinions of the newspapers, for they bought non-union papers all over the United States.

The committee was then discharged.

Then came the Brewery Workers' squabble.

The Teamsters' delegate wanted to know where they were at. Wasn't there the San Francisco decision? It hadn't been enforced. Could they enforce it now? The Brewery Workers made the crack that their position now was the same as when the trouble started. It was waste of time to discuss unless it was intended to do something.

Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., wanted convention decisions enforced by the central bodies; also advocated no penalty be attached to decisions of convention. With a penalty clause the central bodies did not try to adjust disputes, but lay on their oars till time was up and then revoked charter.

A motion was passed to print amendment to committee report and portion of San Francisco decision, and make a special order at 3 P. M.

Then came the long anticipated 'Longshoremen and Seamen dispute on jurisdiction. It was the usual pulling of hair continued until the case was ended. Charges of scabbing, working below the scale wages, obstructing the work of organizing, lying, in fact, almost every violation of trade union ethics, can be heard in convention assembled; and last, but not least, the charging of rival unions with being in the employ of the Citizens' Alliance.

The charge referred to was the charge of the 'Longshoremen's organization that the Seamen's Union was allied with the Citizens' Alliance in breaking up the 'Longshoremen's organization.

McArthur, of the Seamen's Union, said that "he would pass as a gratutious insult the statement of alliance with the Citizens' Alliance."

Rosenberg, of the Seamen's, then told of physical assaults by 'longshoremen on seamen and gave the 'longshoremen a good trimming.

Keefe, of the 'Longshoremen, consumed the rest of the time of the afternoon session.

The convention remained in session half an hour longer than the rules called for in order to finish up the seamen's case, and passed the recommendation of the committee, which is practically a defeat for the 'Longshoremen's Union.

Just after adjournment a letter and telegram were received. The letter was from Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the request of the A. F. of L. to re-issue the call for special session of Pennsylvania legislature and insert labor legislation as one matter for consideration. Governor Pennypacker questions the legality of re-issuing the call and said that labor legislation at his instigation had been passed last session, in establishing a state constabulary law which would likely do away with the coal and iron police. Great is Pennypacker, the friend of labor—the coal and iron police are on foot, the State constabulary are mounted on horse.

Evidently Pennsylvania capitalists are not going to be caught napping if there is a coal strike next spring.

The telegram was from Chas. F. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, which is about as follows:

"President Gompers:

"By mail we have sent full explanation and answer to your report to A. F. of L. convention.

"If not satisfied draw on W. F. M. for $1,000, the contribution to W. F. M.

"Chas. F. Moyer."

An incident unnoticed happened during the afternoon session.

J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, came up to your correspondent and asked for a copy of the Daily People of Monday, November 20.

As the Daily People is published for circulation, I handed him a copy. After he had perused it for a few minutes and read the account of his base action in running away when the so-called Socialist resolutions were presented to the A. F. of L. convention, and without daring to deny the facts as stated in The People, he began a tirade of billingsgate that would be a credit to a pot house politician or saloon rowdy. His conduct went far to justify in my mind the disclosures recently made by James Neal with regard to Barnes' conduct at the headquarters of the Socialist party.

Tenth Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 23.—The long wearisome jurisdictional wrangles occupied the entire morning session of the A. F. of L. convention after reassembling this morning.

The Brewery Workers', Engineers' and Firemen's quarrel was the subject matter under discussion. Iteration and re-iteration of charges of violation of trade union ethics against one another was the order of the day, and of the same general character, except in one or two instances.

The Brewery Workers claimed that Gompers had written letters saying that the Engineers and Firemen must belong to their respective trade organizations, and the Brewery Workers insisted that the Executive Council had not the power to compel.

The great question looming up in the A. F. of L. is "Can, or will, the A. F. of L. enforce its own decisions?" If it can and will (but none of the Executive Council says it will), then there will be disruption, as is openly declared on the floor. If it can't and won't (and some of the Executive Council say they won't) then in the language of one of the delegates, the A. F. of L. is at the end of its string.

Delegate Kemper says: "If we have reached a point where the Executive Council delegates the enforcing of the decisions of the A. F. of L. convention to the central bodies, we have reached the limit; for in forty-five different cities, there is a possibility of having forty-five different interpretations of any decision."

Delegate Grace wanted the whole question to be left to the different central bodies to settle in their own locality. (

Lennon of the Executive Council concurred in the recommendation of Grace.

Then came Hayes, the "valiant" "militant" "Socialist," who went back to Cleveland the night before the "Soshilist Resolutions" came up in convention, and allowed them to be laid away without one word in their defense, and without one vote cast for them.

Hayes began his attack by kicking on jurisdiction quarrels and wanted to know why their incessant attack on the Brewery Workers and not on the Miners, that had everything in it; and said it was because the Brewery Workers were the weaker.

Here was where Hayes, "as a Socialist," hid his puny head and betrayed the class struggle by taking his stand as a trade unionist.

It is not necessary to take away the charter/ of the Brewery Workers, all you have to do is grant a charter to each of the crafts composing the Brewery Workers and the job is done.

The attack is not made on the Miners' Union, because it is a capitalist union. The attack was made on the Brewery Workers because it claims to be a Socialist union and Hayes, in trying to fight for Socialism under the guise of a trade unionist, convicts himself of being a straddler, a double-dealer, and imposter sailing under false colors.

Gompers, Mitchell and the rest of them are outspoken advocates of capitalism, and opponents of Socialism, and as such command respect.

Berger got the floor and made the statement that the Chicago organization was still-born, and was not industrialism. He then proceeded to tell what industrialism was, and after he was done it was like boarding house hash: it was so mixed up you couldn't tell what it was.'

Berger went to the defense of the Brewery Workers and said the Engineers' and Firemen's contract was used to defeat the Brewery Workers'; but that the Brewery Workers had been loyal to the A. F. of L. and deposed Trautmann.

Berger scored arbitration, and wound up by saying he was going to vote for the committee's report, although he knew it would not be carried out.

Gompers now took the floor and combed Berger down before taking up his subject, objecting to Berger assuming tutorship to the rank and file and **pointing out the inconsistency of Berger** voting for what he knew would not be carried out. He said Berger's mental make-up allowed no time for mental digestion.

He also said the Brewery Workers were always fighting the decisions of the Executive Council, and had an injunction served on themselves in order to prevent carrying out the decision of the A. F. of L. and again said "he would vote against revoking the Brewery Workers' charter.

Comparisons are odious, but we have to make them: Berger voting for what he knew would not pass: Gompers voting for what he believed to be wrong.

Barnes, of "Socialist" fame, then spoke on the same matter and Hayes and Barnes being two peas in a pod, what is written of Hayes applies to Barnes. Barnes concluded, pounding the air by endorsing the position of Gompers and the Executive Council.

On reconvening after noon intermission, Jos. Vilchstein, a South Side politician and Police Magistrate, in the name of "organized labor," presented a handsome silver service to President Gompers; and to each of the members of the Executive Council an emblem (set with diamonds) of different fraternal organizations. Responses were made to presentation by each recipient.

Then again came the Brewery Workers Engineers' and Firemen's case, with another lot of accusations and recommendations which took almost all the rest of the afternoon, and finally wound up in adopting the substitute. The 'Frisco resolution was also adopted, thus again ordering the Engineers and Firemen in separate organizations.

In the Wood Workers and Carpenters dispute, a temporary agreement was reached, until those interested meet in Indianapolis in January and settle differences.

Just before adjournment the delegate of the Bakers' Union speaking in reference to the appeal of the Bakers for assistance, stated that the master bakers of the country were making a systematic attempt for open shop all over America; that the Boston Bakers' Union had fought a hard battle and lost, and in Chicago also, after a long struggle, they had been defeated. New Jersey was up against it now, and they wanted help. A resolution pledging them support was adopted.

There will be no banquet for this convention, not enough funds having been raised.

This is the first instance in the history of the A. F. of L. when the banquet feature has been omitted.

Eleventh Day's Session.

Pittsburg, Nov. 24.—A telegram from the striking shirt makers of Philadelphia to the convention was read at the conclusion of yesterday's session, stating that the demands of the strikers of that place had been granted and the strike ended.

The convention of the A. F. of L. started business to-day by taking up the report of the Committee on Education. Action was taken in quite a number of cases, such as favoring co-operation of church and union labor; appointing a committee to secure favorable legislation, to secure shorter work-day, to co-operate for securing the abolition of child labor and the sweatshop and establishing a system of questioning candidates as to their attitude in regard to union labor, and likewise favoring two "non-political" propositions: The Initiative and Referendum and Equal Suffrage.

When the subject of self government in public schools came up, Goldstein wanted to kill it right away, but it was referred to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council was instructed to set a price on the printed Convention Proceedings from 1881 to 1900.

In conclusion, the committee advised appointing a committee to investigate the subjects passed upon, especially child labor and immigration, and report to next A. F. of L. convention.

Delegate Winn made a kick on the establishing of industrial schools in conjunction with the public schools.

Delegate Foster said the federation had not time or money for extended investigations, and wanted to co-operate with civic bodies dealing with such subject, which proposition was endorsed by Lennon. After several other delegates had spoken in favor, the recommendation was lost.

A Southern delegate made an appeal for an investigation of child labor in the South; and Delegate Engel amended the Educational Committees' report to include such cities as the Executive Council wish. The committees' report as amended by Engel was adopted.

The special committee on Stogie Makers' application for a charter, made a report and recommended that no charter be granted. This started the subject of what constituted a trade and trade autonomy, and they wore out this subject till they made the fringe a yard longer.

The rest of the argument mainly consisted of the assertion by the Stogie Makers was that the Cigar Makers would not organize them or give them a label, and the assertion of the Cigar **Makers that the Stogie Makers did not** want higher wages or shorter hours.

Delegate Maloney, of Wheeling, made the most significant statement during the discussion, stating that the fight between the two organizations was the result of trade competition, that the Cigar Makers saw in the developinng stogie industry a competition in the market, and wanted to keep the market for themselves and tried to drive the Stogie Maker out of existence.

Maloney made a vigorous defense of the Stogie Workers but of no avail; the convention concurred in the report of the committee.

At this point John Golden, of Fall River, Mass., asked for the floor to make a statement.

He said certain people had found fault with the A. F. of L. in connection with the textile strike.

He said the people referred to were those connected with the I. W. W. and they had tried to make believe that the strike was a failure.

Golden admitted that they had sustained a reduction in wages, but that they had maintained their organization, and while not as successful as expected, had continued the work of organization, and that the charge that the A. F. of L. did not do their duty was false.

He stated that the I. W. W. had tried to organize but had failed as the textile workers were loyal to the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. would fail again.

In regard to the resolution dealing with the dual Central Bodies in Pittsburg, the convention instructed all bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L. to withdraw from the United Labor League and attach themselves to the Iron City Trades Council.

The convention simply sat on the Single Tax resolution: no one said a word for it.

On Immigration the Committee on Resolutions recommended laws against (1) the physically unfit; (2) those assisted by others than immediate family; (3) educational test; (4) ports of entry on Atlantic and Pacific coast and Gulf of Mexico.

Treasurer Lennon moved it was the sense of the A. F. of L. that no one leaving their country for political offence be excluded.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in, along with the Lennon amendment.

Berger in his remarks said he would vote against the Chinese, Japanese and Coreans, but would not vote against the Anarchist.

After the committee inserted the word "mechanic," in place of the word "workmen," in the resolution on boiler inspector, the Lavin resolution came up.

The Lavin resolution calls for the public ownership of all the tools of production by the whole people.

The Zickeman resolution was considered along with the Lavin resolution, and is practically, almost word for word, the Declaration of Principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and calls for a commission to report to the next convention of A. F. of L.

Lavin took the floor and said he would try to be as far from Socialism as possible, and proceeded to make a vigorous speech as to the cause of present conditions, but, of course, couldn't get far in ten minutes, when he was called to time.

A motion to extend time was made, but objected to by Warner of New York.

Gompers decided that unanimous consent was necessary and Lavin had to sit down. Goldstein, the Modern Mufti and upholder of the present order of famililess society, arose and began to saw the air, and shoot wind at the same time.

Goldstein said the central thing in Socialism is the principle of Historical Materialism, and then went on to say that if the first principle was wrong then all that followed must be wrong.

Of course, Goldstein did not prove that the principle of Historical Materialism was wrong; he would be up against it, but he just took it for granted that it was wrong and supposed every one else did the same.

After Goldstein had spoken for a while, Lavin got up and objected to Goldstein's time.

Gompers said Goldstein had one more minute and took the opportunity to reverse his decision on Lavin and said he would have more time after Goldstein was done. Goldstein spoke for a minute or two when Mahon, of the street car men, rose to a point of order that the resolutions were political in their character and out of order, which point Gompers decided well taken.

Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, it was asserted by a witness, lead in the applause of Gompers' decision.

There was bedlam for a couple of minutes after the decision but quiet was restored.

After several resolutions of thanks f hospitality were passed, the Label Committee made its report and quite while was taken up by the Jewelers' delegate on the condition in the jewelry line, and the convention adjourned.

(Continued on the next page.)

A. F. O. L. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 6.)

(Special Correspondence).

CLOSING DAY'S SESSION.

Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—Before the convention adjourned last night, the Jewelry delegate gave the convention a glowing account of the value of "organized labor," as an advocate of the label.

He made a vigorous attack on the average trade unionist as a label supporter and said, "It seems nobody wants the label"; and cited instances where the price of non-union collar buttons had been reduced to meet the price of the union made button, and stated where non-union shops were working overtime, when the union shops were working three and a half days a week, on account of small demand by union men for union made goods.

The Jewelers' delegate also made an attack on the badges of the convention as non-union goods, and said he had been told that some of them had been made in a blacksmith shop. And the silver service, that "token of esteem from organized labor," was stated by the Jewelers' delegate to be "a tainted tea set"; in fact the whole of the Jewelers' delegate's address was a flat contradiction of the assertion of the A. F. of L., that its function is to assist the different bodies composing that organization (?).

The convention was called to order today by Gompers. Business was started by Max Morris correcting a mistake in the Pittsburg "Post," crediting him with being the author of Max Hayes' article to Cleveland on the miners' strike.

Committee on State Organizations made a report on dual organizations in Davenport; on laws for the safety of electricians in different States, advocating changing constitution of different States as to hours and prevailing rate of wages on public contracts, and advising co-operation of A. F. of L. in different States to secure favorable legislation.

Committee on Building Trades reported a concerted action of Master Builders of Wyoming County, Pa., to enforce open shop; and the usual line of action of professed friends of labor, on the part of business men, who invariably go back on their promises.

"Politics don't have anything to do with trades unionism." It seems the Unions of Wyoming County had prevailed on the old County Commissioners to insert a clause in the contract for over one million dollars worth of public buildings, that only union labor be employed in their construction. The new Board of County Commissioners has applied for an injunction stopping work and asking that the contract be declared illegal. This is being done in conjunction with the Master Builders of Wyoming County. It was an intelligent vote that voted out the old County Commissioners who inserted the union clause, and voted in the new Board that applied for an injunction. And the majority of votes were cast by workingmen, in a locality where the delegate claims are mainly union men.

The convention endorsed the strike and promised assistance.

In the matter of the Northwestern rra Cotta Company, which has been the unfair list for a number of years, s resolution stated that the Building ades in several cities were using this ab material and asked that the A. F. of L. instruct those trades to support the Tile Workers in their struggle against the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company.

A resolution to try and organize the Building Trades around Philadelphia was adopted, as the Building Trades are demoralized around that district.

The resolution, introduced by the Hod Carriers and Laborers, to place the G. A. Fuller Company (the Building Trust) on the unfair list on account of refusing to recognize the Hod Carriers Union, was non-concurred in by the committee. This raised a hornets' nest and clearly demonstrated the fact, that craft organization is not labor organization, and divides the labor movement.

Steinberg maintained that as an organization they had a right to the assistance of all the other bodies to the full extent. Ramsey of the Telegraphers endorsed Steinberg's remarks and said now was the time for the strong organizations to help the weaker ones. Schwartz of the Carpenters said that the Fullers were the fairest contractors in America to all union labor except to the Hod Carriers, and therefore should not be put on the unfair list.

The report of the committee was lopted by the convention, and the Hod rriers can go it it in the future as they e in the past, on their own hook; and c football for the bricklayers, masons ar arpenters.

han came the election of officers. It lu ed as follows: President, Samuel thers; First Vice-President, James th an; Second Vice-President, John sbell; Third Vice-President, James tt unell; Fourth Vice-President, Max ris; Fifth Vice-President, D. A. ys; Sixth Vice-President, D. J. Keefe; venth Vice-President, William Huber; Eighth Vice-President, Joseph Valentine; Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, John Lennon; Fraternal Delegates to British Trade Union Congress, Frank K. Foster and James H. Wilson; Fraternal Delegate to Canadian Trades Council, T. A. Rickert.

The City of Minneapolis was selected as the city for holding the next convention.

After the election was over, the Committee on President's Report brought in and commended the report of Gompers on the Colorado Situation and Western Federation of Miners; said they had examined the proceedings of convention of W. F. M., nor from advance sheets submitted, had they found anything to change their opinion, and demanded an accounting.

Lavin of Wilkesbarre wanted to know if those collections which had been going on before and had continued after the call of the A. F. of L. for funds were included in the report as part of the money to be acounted for, in legal proceedings. Lavin tried two or three times to get an answer to this question but failed.

Gompers wanted to know if there was any way to make a distinction between money used for legal expenses and other expenses.

The chairman of the committee said that legal expenses were entered as miscellaneous expense to the amount of $8,000.

Gompers then stated that the Cigarmakers International Union had sent a check for $10,000; Bottle Blowers $1,000, and the Theatrical Employes, $1,000, and so on (these were his words). He said that the W. F. M. officers said mean things and that Moyer made the attack on the A. F. of L. the main part of his report, and that they had no right to divert money contributed for legal defence when it was alleged that it was used to put on foot the I. W. W.

As Gompers spoke he got wild. He said he would dignify that bunch that met at Chicago to call them by the name they had chosen to assume. (I tried to write fast and catch as much as possible). It was enough to make the gods smile. It was enough to make any sensible man think that the insane asylum of Illinois had been let loose and that the inmates had met and declared that the A. F. of L. would have to go and make room for a more class-conscious (much emphasis) organization, organized economically and politically. Whew, but the wind did blow.

Here came the irrepressible Lavin who said that he approved of the President in regard to finances but not concerning his billingsgate.

Here the chairman of the committee said Lavin's question was unfair as the committee couldn't find out how much was spent for legal purposes.

Wilson of the United Mine Workers said the U. M. W. had contributed $27,000 to the W. F. M. and it was eight hour and legal defense only; and that the W. F. M. used it to organize antagonistic bodies and wanted the U. M. W. to break their contracts.

Wilson said it was John Mitchell that got the $1,000 for them at the A. F. of L. convention, and that surface indications showed that it was used for antagonizing the A. F. of L.

Max Morris of Denver then spoke. He asked if the A. F. of L. didn't have cause to issue the circular stopping contributions for W. F. M., as the officers of the W. F. M. had asserted that the officers of the A. F. of L., by their connection with the Civic Federation, were in league with the capitalists?

Morris here made the statement that at a convention of the U. M. W. the Organizer of the W. F. M. had asked the U. M. W. not to accept the eight hour day. (In private conversation your reporter asked Morris when this happened. He said he couldn't bring it to mind. When asked if it was not when the northern and southern miners were both on strike together, Morris said, "Yes." So you see it is not trade union ethics for a union to refuse eight hours to help out other workingmen).

Morris then charged Haywood with sending deported miners to take the place of striking United Mine Workers at Leyden, Colo.; and when charged with it kept still and took his medicine. Morris also said that a telegram had been sent to the Chicago Convention, but had never been read.

Below is exact copy of telegram:

"Pueblo, Col., June 26,1905.

"United Mine Workers' Delegation, Industrial Convention, Chicago, Ill.

"Haywood to blame, not Mitchell for losing Colorado strike, by persuading W. F. men to work at Leydon mine said mine being unfair and under guard.

"Harry Douthwaite, Pres. Dis. 15.

Barnes, who stated he had been out and had just got in the hall, wanted to know if report mentioned from the W. F. M. received the night before had been read.

The committee said "No," that they did not want to dignify the report by reading it, that the report was a mass of scurrility and gave no information. This satisfied Barnes; but it will satisfy no intelligent workingman.

The previous question was then called for and the committee's recommendation concurred in.

The committee to settle the Harbison Walker Refractory Company two year strike got slapped in the face just the same as the committee on the newspaper trouble, they were practically told to go —well, you can imagine where!

The committe on Tuberculosis report was adopted, but it doesn't matter what the report was. It will never be of any use.

The Executive Council put the Philadelphia "Inquirer" on the unfair list and the boycott committee put a boycott on it, so the Philadelphia "Inquirer" will have to die.

The convention passed on a few unimportant changes in the constitution.

Committee on Resolutions recommended that no action be taken on a resolution to organize the Textile Workers of Plymouth, Wilkesbarre and several other cities, who were too poor to pay a per capita tax. Convention adopted recommendation. (The A. F. of L. don't want anything that can't pay a per capita tax).

Complimentary resolutions to the two retiring members of the Executive Council, Kidd and Spencer, were passed.

Up bobbed Lavin of Wilkesbarre and wanted a correction of the minutes, which he had been trying to get ever since he had been squelched on his resolution demanding government ownership of all the tools of production and distribution. But in vain; he was practically ignored. John Mitchell was given the floor on an unimportant question evidently just to shut off Lavin.

Gompers threw some bouquets at himself, the Executive Council came up on the platform and the English fraternal delegates leading, the convention rose to its feet and sang "Auld Lang Syne," winding up with three cheers, whereupon Gompers declared the convention adjourned sine die.

And the annual hippodrome was ended.

The "borers from within" have been thrown out in every instance from beginning to end in this convention. They did not have the nerve to put up a candidate against Gompers, thinking they could get in their work by the back-alley way, when the voting came up. But they were up against it in great shape.

A motion that the secretary be instructed to cast one vote for the convention, was made, as there was no other candidate. Berger got up and protested against the casting of one vote for the convention. Delegate Casey was onto Berger, and said that Berger was not sincere, and had some ulterior motive in objecting, but was promptly called down by Lewis of the Mine Workers, who was occupying the chair at the time.

Barnes, "the Socialist militant," rose to protest, but was informed that if any one wanted to go on record differing from the decision, they could hand their name to the Secretary. The motion for the secretary to cast the vote was then put to the convention and the chairman announced, "Mr. Gompers has been elected by a practically unanimous vote."

Barnes then got up and tried to read his protest and have it and his vote against unanimous election recorded, bu the delegates kept up cat calls and bedlam, so that Barnes was not heard all the time he was reading. Barnes was allowed to record his vote but was not allowed to record his reasons for protesting against unanimous vote of convention. It was John Mitchell who blocked Barnes from recording his reasons.

The throwing out of the "borers from within" on the Lavin resolution was also the neatest piece of manoeuvre it has been my fortune to see in a long while, and demonstrates the contention of the S. L. P. that you can fight more effectively from the outside than in. The I. W. W. on the outside creates more alarm in one minute than all the "Fake Socialists" on the inside in their whole existence.

When cities were being nominated for holding next convention of A. F. of L., Delegate Sullivan wanted to know if they would get union service in hotels and restaurants, something they had not got it in Pittsburg, where you could hardly get a union cigar. He said a couple of days before the convention met in Pittsburg they put on the union button and take it off the day after and say "To hell with them. We have got their coin." He said he wanted to go to some city where they would get something else than hot air, what they have always got before.

If only the rank and file would get a look at the majority of delegates attending the A. F. of L. convention, and see the sleek, fat florid faces and the big paunches, and look at the jewelry and diamonds of a lot of the delegates, they would never pay a cent to any A. F. of L. or anything connected with it.

Some of them remind one of the corn fed property of a prosperous farmer.

I. W. W. ACTIVITY

(Continued from page 1.)

trial Union. A number of application blanks were taken out, and many new members are expected as a result of the meeting.

PROGRESS.

Keynote of Hotel Employes Good Mass Meeting.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 130, I. W. W. held a rattling good mass meeting Nov. 23 at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. After the meeting seven of the audience gave in their names and addresses, signifying that they desired to become members of the local. Eleven copies of the address on "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World" were sold.

Chairman Gillhaus called the meeting to order with a straightforward statement of why Industrial Unionism was necessary. "Twenty-five years ago, when the A. F. of L. was founded," said he, "there was not a trust in the United States. The craft union was organized to fight individual bosses, and for a while was successful. To-day, however, the individual boss is almost extinct. His place has been taken by the consolidated interest of several capitalists, represented by a general managers' association. How foolish, how insane," declared Gillhaus, "to attempet to fight this hundredfold more powerful boss with the same puny labor union!"

Fred Isler was then called on to explain how the I. W. W. would remedy this tactical error, which he did in French for the benefit of the many French waiters present.

Isler started out by declaring that hotel and restaurant workers, ought above all others, hail an effective labor union, because said he, "You, of all workingmen, are the ones who have no days of rest, no vacations, and no limit to your hours of work."

"The A. F. of L. can never do the working class good," continued Isler, "because it is based on a false theory. It holds that capital and labor are brothers. The I. W. W. on the contrary declares in its Preamble that those two classes 'have nothing in common', and between them ' a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the economic field and take and hold that which they produce by their labor'." This he showed to be the correct view of the labor problem.

By comparing the subway strike in this city last winter with the splendid fight put up two years ago by the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado, the speaker showed the inevitable superiority of industrial over craft unionism.

After pointing out how industrial methods would be applied to organizing the hotel and restaurant employes, Isler gave way to the next speaker, President Sherman.

Sherman said that in reality working class evils were the result of the working class itself. "Labor has all along been heeding the advice of labor leaders who led it astray for the benefit of the exploiting class. It is time labor began to turn its own attention to its affairs, and not follow blindly the train of thought laid out for them by those who fatten on its misery."

The strategic importance of a hotel and restaurant employes' union was well shown. In a commercial city like New York, where myriads of clerks and business men live in lodging houses and eat in restaurants, a general eating house strike throughout the city would soon tie up office work and business.

After the burst of applause which followed, Rudolph Katz, organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local, spoke briefly of the immense field for I. W. W. activity, there being 100,000 unorganized workers in their industry in the city, and called for applicants for memebrship in the local, with the encouraging result previously mentioned.

I. W. W. RAILROADERS.

Hold Rousing Meeting to Spread the Light.

Another in the series of successful I. W. W. mass meetings now being held was that called for the Railroad Employes Nov. 24, at Webster Hall, One Hundred and Fortieth street and Third avenue. The following telegram, received from General Secretary William E. Trautmann, of the I. W. W., was read amid resounding applause:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24.

Chas. O. Sherman,

Grand Union Hotel, N. Y.

Debs's speech excellent. Fair attendance. Agitation now stirred.

W. E. Trautmann, I. W. W.

John J. Kinneally, a railroad worker, acted as chairman, and after a ringing denunciation of the awful conditions under which men of his industry must labor, introduced the first speaker, August Gillhaus.

Gillhaus showed the might in the hands of the railroaders if they choose to use it by referring to the widespread paralysis of capitalism caused by the railroad strike in Russia. Here the employes were all organized together; in America they could accomplish just as great results by standing man by man.

The speaker then showed by its Preamble that the I. W. W. was just such an effective labor union as the foregoing facts had proven necessary, and closed with an urgent appeal to the audience to join the organization.

The next who turned the searchlight upon A. F. of L. flabbiness was Luigo Delavia, who spoke in Italian, as there were many of the audience who understood that language better. The gist of his address was that owing to fallacious methods of craft divisions and jurisdiction squabbles, the A. F. of L. kept the workers hopelessly divided against each other, and failure always attended their strikes, to the great glee of the exploiting class, whose faithful lieutenants the labor misleaders were. Delavia also called upon the audience to join the I. W. W. as it was the only union which could or would lead them to victory.

Following Delavia, Santoro made a ten-minute speech, also in Italian, which was well received. He followed the outline of the previous speaker, and drove home the points made by him.

The next and last speaker of the evening was President Charles Sherman, of the I. W. W. In his characteristic forcible style he showed the audience how new inventions and improvements had been turning men employed in their industry out in the streets. He spoke of an invention which has been in the United States Patent Office for three years under consideration and awaiting some minor improvements. "When this system is inaugurated," said Sherman, "it will be possible to run electric trains from San Francisco to New York without a trainman of any sort being required to run it. And then where will you be, the men who are now employed in that work. Out in the street you go, to swell the ranks of the unemployed, and help lower the wages of your brothers still at work."

Sherman went on to show that capitalism was the same the world over, organized in immense corporations. He urged the workers present to follow the example of their masters in this, and in future offer a united front of resistance to the master's front of encroachment. "I want to see the time," he said, "when labor the world over will be organized in one solid labor union so that we can all emancipate ourselves with one effort and at once."

A collection taken to defray the expenses of the hall netted $4.60.

After Sherman closed, many came forward to apply for membership. I. W. W. literature, especially the "Address on the Preamble," was bought by several.

ENGINNERS.

Entertain Members and Guests At Inspiring Banquet.

Among the various incidents of last week indicative of the vitality and progress of the I. W. W. organizations in this city, the final one, the gathering of the Excentric Engineers, Local Union 120, I. W. W., showed what can be done by a body of determined men who, despite opposition, stick to their colors and persist in the work of pushing the organization of the men in their calling under the banner of the New Trades Unionism. Local 120 took its start as an A. L. U. organization, at a similar but much smaller gathering, a year ago, and the sturdy little band of men who formed it were sneered at by the pure and simplers and enemies of Industrialism, and not only were all sorts of predictions made that as such it could not live more than a few weeks, but all kinds of efforts, even to threats of physical violence, were indulged in to put it out of business lest it gain too many accessions from the ranks of the honest engineers who have become disgusted with the fakirism of Number 20 and other A. F. of L. locals whose labor fakirs feel that they are gradually losing their grip upon the honest rank and file who are fast coming to realize that pure and simple craft unionism is continuously proving to be more and more a failure and a fraud, only serving to divide the working class in the interests of the capitalists.

So far from going out of business, Local 120 proceeded to grow and one of its members, James Smith, went as a delegate from District 10, A. L. U., to the Industrial Convention at Chicago. The Local then became a part of the Industrial Workers of the World which was launched at the Chicago Convention and its stability became still more assured, **engineers, particularly those employed** in the downtown buildings, continued to join and the day when the pure and simpler could, with any grace, assert that it would soon go to pieces went by forever.

That the above statements are no idle boast was proved on Saturday night when the members of Local 120, who a year ago gathered with their teeth set with the determination to get the Local on its feet and keep it there, on this occasion seated at the banquet board at Beethoven Hall six hundred (600) men, including members and guests, now no longer in need of the grim determination of last year, but filled with ease and confidence, sure of future success, able to gather in celebration of a year's progress, in festive spirit replete with exchange of fraternal greetings and toasts, enlivened by music and song and encouraged by speeches of men proud of the growth of the Movement and of the knowledge of correct economic organization and the spirit of class-conscious action in the ranks of the producers; all indicating that Local 120 is on the map to stay.

Saturday's entertainment and banquet was certainly a hummer and an eye-opener to any outsiders who were not aware of the progress made by Local 120 and the I. W. W. since its inception. A fine program had been arranged and the management of the affair was a credit to the committee in charge. Before supper was announced Edward J. Hanley, chairman of the committee, justly proud of the evident success, delivered an opening address welcoming all to the festive board, in the name of Local 120. Every one then fell to enjoying the good things provided and were meanwhile regaled with the strains of excellent music rendered by members of the Musicians' Local of the I. W. W.

After the supper a vaudeville program, conducted by Charles W. Martin, Jr., of Jenkins Bros., as master of ceremonies, was gone through with in a manner which elicited well deserved applause for each participant.

When the applause had subsided, Chairman Hanley introduced Chas. O. Sherman, General President of the Industrial Workers of the World, who delivered an address in his usual impressive manner. President Sherman briefly and clearly set forth the position of the I. W. W. and urged those not yet members to think it over and see for themselves that their place is in its ranks. He also congratulated Local 120 on its success and spoke encouragingly of its future prospects. Sherman was accorded a tumultous outburst of applause.

When Sherman had stepped down, Chairman Hanley introduced Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily People, who was also a guest of the Local. De Leon made a brief address in which he referred to the absurdity of the position of pure and simpledom as exemplified in the actions of the Pittsburg A. F. of L. convention where that body on one hand claiming to control the labor movement of the country, on the other throws up its hands at the jurisdiction scraps and proposes to refer interpretation of decisions to the various central bodies, thus presenting itself in the light of unconsciously perpetrating a huge joke. De Leon's remarks were also received with applause.

Editor Van Buren, of the "Engineer," was also called upon and delivered a short address which, too, was applauded.

A brief speech was also made by Thomas Rock who spoke encouragingly of the success met with after the initial struggle in establishing the Local, which he said will welcome to its ranks honest men with straight opinions.

The closing speech was delivered by President Wm. Keough, of Local 120, who reviewed the origin and development of the organization, its make-up and tactics and also told of the policy adopted as to the sort of men desired as members and the determination to make the Local grow, and expressed the opinion that it will not be very long before many Locals in other branches of engineering will be established in this city.

The officers of Local 120 are as follows:

Wm. Keough, president; James Trainor, vice-president; Thomas Leahy, financial secretary; Patrick Mullin, corresponding secretary; John Quin, warden; **Frank Guinon, conductor; Geo. Morgan,** Patrick Dunn and John Hamilton, trustees.

The members on the Arrangement Committee in charge of Saturday night's affair were:

E. J. Hanley, Chairman; Pat. McGann, Secretary; Wm. C. Keating, Treasurer; Edward A. White, E. Sonnenberg, M. F. Fleming, Wm. Hagie, James Dorsey, Joseph A. McGinnis, Walter Spault, John Hamilton, George E. Brown, Henry Bath, Frank Guinan, F. B. Ferguson, Patrick Flynn, James Craig, Patrick Conlon, Wm. Murphy, C. F. Drumm, John T. Brady, Thos. Cooney, Andrew Richardson, Michael J. Joyce, James O'Connell.

The gathering did not disperse until the small hours of the morning, when all retired feeling well satisfied with the night's success and confident that the passing of another year will see even a great proportionate progress and strength attained by the organization.

The Industrial Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Will be published by the I. W. W. about January 1st, 1906

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Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York; per year $3.50

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Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st. Cleveland, Ohio; per year 1.00

Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 157 E. 4th st., New York; per year.. 1.80

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,

2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, a neat booklet with red-coated linen cover, containing besides the constitution the membership record and spaces for dues stamps, a record of trasfers and the Party platform, per 100...... $2.00

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Orders for supplies must be accompanied by cash, Article XI, Section 17, of the constitution expressly forbidding the keeping of credit accounts. It should be noted that orders for organization supplies must be addressed to the undersigned and not, as is often the case, to the Labor News.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, 361 Richmond st., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, Nov. 24. Kihn absent. Moren in chair. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From N. Zolinsky, J. J. Kavanagh and P. Twoomey appealing from the decision of General Committee, Section New York County, in their case. Secretary was instructed to notify them that the appeal cannot be entertained as, under Section II., Article 4, of the constitution of the Party, the S. E. C. has no jurisdiction. From Section Kings County, nominating John J. Kinneally for member of N. E. C. From Section Erie County, nominating Emanuel Hauk for N. E. C., stating that action will be taken in behalf of the Party defense fund, and nominating members for the S. E. C. From Section Onondago County relative to letter of information from S. E. C., agitation, and Party name case. From Auburn, on conditions there. Secretary instructed to answer Section Onondago; others filed. From Albany, application for charter for Section. Endorsed and referred to N. E. C.

Correspondence Bureau reported resumption of greater activity now that election is passed. Sent out 139 coin cards and 32 letters during October. Are working in co-operation with Rudolph Katz, who is aiding them with information gathered on his recent tour of the State. Have given Aug. Gilhaus, who will visit portions of the State under the auspices of the N. E. C., information on file relating to Port Jervis, Binghamton, Elmira and Waverly. Expenses were $2.07. It was decided to instruct the Correspondence Bureau to connect with unorganized counties with regard to the collection of signatures; and to issue a new coin card setting forth the financial needs imposed by the gathering of signatures for the State campaign of next year.

An examination of the minutes of the June 9 meeting og the S. E. C., and the New York State Convention, showed the status of Herman Deutsch as a member of the S. E. C., to be that of an acting member. As Gilhaus is again going to leave the city on a tour in behalf of the Party, Deutsch is again to be notified to act in his stead during his absence.

After discussion under good and welfare, meeting adjourned.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

FOR NEW YORK MEMBER N. E. C.

Sections are herewith called upon to vote for a representative to the N. E. C. from New York. The importance of the N. E. C. and the necessity of electing a representative thereto worthy of our State organization, must be apparent to our entire membership. The following nominations for this office made pursuant to the call recently issued by this committee, have been received: From Section Erie County, Emanuel Hauk; Section Westchester County, Peter Jacobson; Section Kings County, John J. Kinneally; Section New York County, Charles Zolot, Paul Augustine, E. A. Pearson, J. J. Kinneally, A. C. Kihn, and Charles H. Corregan. Of these nominees, Corregan, Kihn and Zolot have declined to accept the nomination. Accordingly, Kinneally, Pearson, Augustine, Jacobson and Hauk, stand as the nominees for the New York member of the N. E. C.

Sections are herewith called upon to take a vote of their members on these nominees. This vote must be recorded as it is cast. No unanimous vote will be accepted, unless the number of votes comprising it are given, together with the nominee's name. In order to facilitate the counting of the vote, record it on the following blank:

Vote of Section	For	Against
John J. Kinneally	......	....
E. A. Pearson	......	....
Paul Augustine	......	....
Peter Jacobson	......	....
Emanuel Hauk	......	....

As the N. E. C. will meet on Sunday, January 7, 1906, and time must be allowed to notify the nominee chosen to act, all returns on this vote must be in on Monday, January 1, 1906, on which date the vote will close. Send returns to the undersigned.

For the N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P.,
Justus Ebert, Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, N. Y. City.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's Headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wednesday, November 22, Frank Bohmbach in the chair. Lombard absent; excused. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Communications: From Sections Holyoke and Salem, nominating Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, as candidate of Massachusetts to the National Executive Committee. From Section Lynn, nominating Moritz E. Ruther, of Holyoke, for same office. From Thomas F. Brennan, sending acceptance and signed pledge. From Section Lynn, ordering due stamps. From Sections Fall River, New Bedford and Somerville, sending funds and returning campaign subscription lists. From David Craig, of Milford, ordering due stamps, giving account of vote in Milford for the State ticket, which shows an increase, and stating that the local S. P. had invited a speaker to address them on Industrialism, the outcome of a discussion after one Guy Miller had spoken there. From New York Labor News Company relative to the publication of the report of I. W. W. convention. From Michael T. Berry, of Lynn, stating that he was prepared to pay what was due the Massachusetts S. L. P. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, sending rulings of the N. E. C. on the by laws for the State constitution, objecting to certain clauses and recommending a clause for representation at State conventions.

Secretary's reports accepted, upon having received from Michael T. Berry the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and nine cents ($161.09); said amount being due the Massachusetts S. L. P. by the decision of Section Lynn, May 7, 1905.

Bill for printing State leaflets and advertising Fanuel Hall meeting (amounting to $46.25) settled in full; accepted.

Matter of by laws laid on the table for one month.

Secretary ordered to issue a call to the Sections comprising Greater Boston, to nominate candidates for the officers of secretary and treasurer of the General Committee, same to close December 11.

Moved that the vote for National Executive Committeeman close December 26.

Moved that bill from Section Boston for the loan of $35.00 be ordered paid.

Moved that the secretary close the accounts on N. A. F. matter of 1904, and other matters, when checked off by the National Secretary.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple Street, Boston.

FRED R. TILL.

In the death of Comrade Fred R. Till which occurred on Monday, November 13, Section Buffalo loses one of its most active and faithful workers.

Comrade Till was tweny-six years old, a waiter by occupation, and expired suddenly at a golden wedding celebration held at Schwab's Hall, in Broadway, by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lorenz, of Madison street.

Though seemingly healthy and in the prime of life, Comrade Till was only another example of the overworked wage slave and succumbed to heart failure, literally dying in harness.

Comrade Till is survived by his mother and a brother and was a member in good standing of Local 66, I. W. W.

At a special meeting of Section Buffalo held Wednesday evening, November 15, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved comrade, Fred R. Till, has been suddenly called from our midst in the prime of life with promise of a future of great service to the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section Buffalo deeply deplores the loss of a comrade so sincere and vigorous in the cause of our class and hope we may profit by his example and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his family in this the hour of sorrow; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be published in our papers and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

E. Hauk, Organizer.

SCHENECTADY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Hungarian Socialist Federation of Schenectady will give a ball and entertainment for the benefit of "Nepakarat," the Hungarian party paper, and local agitation, on December 9, at 7 p. m.

Committee.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending November 24 we received 207 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and twenty-six subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 233; so that again we have a poor record. It rests with the Party members and sympathizers to do better work, and it is high time that it was gone about. That eight men sent in eighty-seven of the total subscriptions received, is evidence that a good many others are doing nothing for this most important work of making our principles known.

The roll of honor for this week is: B. H. Williams, Eureka, Cal., nineteen; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., twelve Weekly, one Daily; J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O., nine; B. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., eight; D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., seven Weekly, one Daily; J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y., six; J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., five; F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., five; W. I. Marshall, Allegheny, Pa., five; A. Rutstein, Yonkers, N. Y., five; Frank White, Schenectady, N. Y., four.

Weekly People prepaid post cards were purchased to following amounts: B. H. Williams, $20; S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash., $10; Wm. Yates, New Bedford, Mass., $2.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Business in this department was good last week, the following being the more important orders: The "Coming Labor Union" leaflet: 5,000 to I. W. W. Local No. 6, Cincinnati; 5,000 to Sixteenth Assembly District, New York; 1,000 to Section Hartford, Conn., 1,000 F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass.; 1,000 to J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz.; 1,000 to Section South Hudson, N. J.; 1,000 to Section Indianapolis, Ind.; 1,000 to L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa.; 250 Section San Antonio, Texas.

To eleven unions of the W. F. M. in Arizona, 3,500 leaflets; to Local 192, I. W. W., Cigarmakers, N. Y., 1,000 leaflets; J. Eck, Hoboken, N. J., 500 leaflets; to L. Katz, Philadelphia, Pa., 2,000 leaflets and 250 pamphlets; Local 67, I. W. W., Jersey City, 2,000 leaflets; Local 25, I. W. W. Machinists, Brooklyn, 115 pamphlets; W. H. Moore, Fernie, B. C., sixty-nine pamphlets; Section Chicago, forty pamphlets; J. Billow, Chicago, $2.40 for cloth-bound books; J. Kaegi, Spokane, Wash., four Sue books; D. Craig, Milford, Mass., $3.37 for pamphlets; Section Vancouver, B. C., $2.07 pamphlets; Local 130, I. W. W., Hotel and Restaurant Employes, 180 pamphlets on trades unionism. At the Swedish Fair, $3.26 of books from us were sold; I. W. W. Machinists, Buffalo, sent an order for printing.

Keep the good work going. We have our sleeves rolled up ready for anything that comes in. Let 'er come!

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending Saturday, November 18, the following contributions were received to the above fund, designed to keep in the field Socialist Labor Party organizr:

A. O. Grote, Anada, Cal.	$ .00
Patton, Pa., Herman Hornauer, $1; W. L. Meehan, $1; L. K. Christoff, $1; Emery Christoff, $1; G.-K. Christoff, $1 total, ...	5.00
M. Probst, Gillespie, Ill.	1.00
J. P. Haven, Bisbee, Ariz.	5.00
Thos. Thompson, Lincoln, Kans. ..	5.00
Herman Okle, Calistoga, Cal	.50
A. M. McDonald, Vances, Cal.	1.00
John Pickering, Roslyn, Wash.	.50
Stephen Bevilaegua, Roslyn, Wash.	.50
E. E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	3.50
W. S. Mitchell, Carcross, Alaska,	3.00
Bisbee, Ariz., Frank Lightfoot, $3.50; Jack Hill, $1.50; D. Crawford, $1; J. A. Crawford, $1; Mrs. Helen Larson, $1; William Jurgens, $1; total	
Total	$31.75
Previously acknowledged	$1,866,03
Grand total	$1,897.78

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

During the week ending with Saturday, November 25, the following contributions were received to the above fund which is designed to keep in the field S. L. P. organizers:

Detroit, Mich., Theo. Dorsinsky, $1; W. H. William, 50c.	$ 1.50
E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal. ..	1.00
Henry Peterson, Eureka, Cal. .	1.00
Racine, Wis.	1.00
Michael Schmidt, No. Milwaukee, Wis.	.25
Theo. Seimer, Stonington, Conn.	.50
W. Wimmer, Issaquah, Wash.	.50
Richard Holland, Providence, R. I.	1.00
Total	$ 6.75
Previously acknowledged ..	$1,897.78
Grand total	$1,904.53

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, October 28, the following contributions were received to the above fund:

Axel Johansson, Boston, Mass.	$ 1.00
Clarence A. Mowry, Kelvin, Ariz.	5.00
Louis Christenson, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
Ulrich Frueh, Paterson, N. J. .	.50
Wm. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover, Mass.	5.00
Joseph Finkbohner, Philadelphia, Pa. (Nov. and Dec.) ..	2.00
Gottfried Gustafson, Satsop, Wash.	.60
Jos. McClinton, Windsor, Vt.	.50
Portsmouth, Va.—R. Elsaesser, $1; S. L. Ford, $1; James Morgan, $1; J. H. Watkins, $1; F. A. Smith, $1; C. F. Mundo, $1; Donald L. Munro, $1;	7.00
W. H. Bishop, Raton, N. Mex.	2.00
On collection, Batesville, Ind.	1.00
Hans Olson, Pitersburg, Alaska	2.00
John Kirn, Scranton, Pa.	.75
J. Tell, Pitersburg, Alaska ...	2.00
A. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
A. Westerberg, Brooklyn, N.Y.	1.00
O. T. Rosaas, Haugen, Wis. ..	1.50
J. Mooney, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
N. Zolinsky, N. Y. City	.25
Sympathizer, N. Y. City	.25
Total	$ 35.35
Previously acknowledged ...	$1,734.53
Grand total	$1,769.88

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.
(Owing to lack of space this was crowded out of issue of November 4.)

SPECIAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$10,491.64
E. Rouner, Chinese Camp, Cal.	2.00
A. Coursen, Huntington, N. Y.	1.50
M. Jassenows, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
A bet—S. W. and G. W., city	2.00
C. Stoeber, Section Adams, Mass.	1.75
J. Martin, city	1.00
C. Jacobson, Warren, Pa.	.50
R. K. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
E. Goodwin, Boston, Mass. ..	1.00
Section Rockville, Conn.	5.00
6th and 10th A. D.'s, N. Y. ..	2.00
A. Francis, city	.25
P. Troy, Yonkers, N. Y.	1.00
J. Erickson, Cloquet, Minn. ..	.50
C. Dana, Pawtucket, R. I. ..	1.00
G. Martin, Pawtucket, R. I. ..	.50
T. Herrick, Pawtucket, R. I. .	.50
N. M., city (Berger)	.19
M. Rose, Newport News, Va.	.40
S. Winauer, city	10.00
Section Duluth, Minn.	3.00
Jno. Earle, Duluth, Minn. ..	1.00
W. Gilpin, cty	5.00
O. Rosaas, Superior, Wis. ...	1.50
Section Providence, R. I. Loan	20.00
L. Prezembel, Chicago, Ill. ..	.30
J. McGuire, Dawson, Can. ..	.50
M. Probst, Gillispie, Ill.	1.00
Total	$10,558.03

ANDREAS DEFENCE FUND.

Chas. Markham, Belleville	$ 1.00
Wm. Andreas, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
Edw. Haerbich, Belleville, Ill. ..	1.00
J. J. Andreas, Lexington, Mo. ..	5.00
Total	$ 8.00
Previously acknowledged	$34.95
Grand total	$42.05

Walter Goss,
Treasurer Illinois S. E. C., S. L. P.
Belleville, Ill.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

The following presents were received for the Daily People Festival since the last acknowledgement:

A. S. Dowler, Finlay, Texas, beautiful Mexican coin bracelet; Socialist, Seattle, Wash., valuable Gillette Safety Razor; H. J. Brimble, Florence, Col., handsome centre piece; Excelsior Educational Club, city, fine umbrella; J. Levine, city, assortment of toys; Mr. George M. Sterry, Providence, R. I., elegant pair of crochet slippers; William Newman, city, four fine bound books; R. M. Solesany, Oakland, Cal., elegant gentleman's silk scarf; A. Herschman, Jersey City, 3 fine framed pictures, looking glass, glass fruit dish, glass pitcher and two mantle piece ornaments; Miss J. Katz, city, four beautiful children's dresses; Miss C. Weinberger, city, two fine ornaments and glass dish; Louis H. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., two baseballs and catcher's glove; Mrs. Jacob Brewer, Hartford, Conn., elegant sofa pillow; Miss Katie Aemig, Hartford, Conn., fine centre piece; J. Brewer, Hartford, Conn., 4 Japanese umbrellas; Max Hesselberg, city thisty chisel varnish brushes; A. G. Walsh, fine Japanese ware and copies of sheet music; Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Kopald, city, extra fine leather cigar case, and fine brass candle holder; Mrs. L. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y., flower holder, two mantle piece ornaments, pin cushion, box of perfumed soap, two framed pictures; Mrs. H. Kuhn, Brooklyn, N. Y., three pair of gold filled cuff buttons, and half dozen rolled plate ladies' pins; Mrs. W. Clark, West New Brighton, S. I., half dozen pair of stockings, two handkerchiefs and eight doylies; Charles Fallath, Elizabeth, N. J., rubber plant; A. Jensen, Bullfrog, Nev., beautiful knitted woolen ware.

More will follow. Lack of space excludes long list, which will appear in future issues.

I. W. W. IN DETROIT.

Trautmann and Kirkpatrick to Address Meetings There—Metal Workers Active.

Detroit, Nov. 23.—A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Concordia Hall, corner of Graliot avenue and Antoine street, December 2, at 8 o'clock. Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., and Chas. G. Kirkpatrick, General Secretary Department of Metal and Machinery, will address the meeting. Wage earners turn out en masse.

General Secretary Chas. G. Kirkpatrick will remain in Detroit about a week. Among other meetings Kirkpatrick will address the educational meeting of Lodge 82, International Association of Machinists, at their hall, corner of Beaubian and Mechanic streets, Friday evening, December 8th, to which the public in general is invited. You should be there.

Local Union No. 4, Department of Metal and Machinery, intiated 5 new members on Monday, Nov. 20. Seven applicants will be consideeed on Monday, Nov. 27. The semi-annual election of officers wil take place on Monday December 11. With your presence honor those whom you would have to guide your organization.

At the meeting of December 11, Local Union No. 4, will sell a Gent's Elgin silver watch, donated by Chas. Stanton, for the benefit of the Industrial Workers of the World. Tickets will be ten cents each. Send all money for tickets to the Industrial Workers Central Committee, Adolph G. Buethe, Secy., 15 Marietta street, Detroit, Mich.

OFFICIAL COUNT

Below are the returns for the assembly districts so far counted by the Board of Canvassers:

A. D.	S.L.P. 1905	S.L.P. 1904	S.D.P. 1905	S.D.P. 1904
1st	5	16	8	42
2nd	5	30	52	162
3rd	32	63	36	86
4th	43	71	291	1143
5th	21	36	45	107
6th	21	51	137	319
7th	20	48	50	115
8th	33	56	167	770
9th	37	67	53	153
10th	64	112	369	942
11th	12	40	61	141
12th	58	113	220	891
13th	21	92	138	271
14th	65	138	253	616
15th	17	73	90	232
16th	112	263	264	870
17th	10	62	95	181
18th	23	93	142	254
19th	12	45	60	135
20th	40	59	122	191
21st	33	95	171	356
22nd	29	72	164	351
23rd	42	132	286	489
24th	43	79	240	447
25th	18	26	35	70
26th	50	123	381	658
27th	10	20	22	56
28th	62	125	545	868
29th	17	29	53	115

ALLENTOWN OFFICIAL COUNT.

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 20.—The official returns give the S. L. P. and S. P. votes for Lehigh county as follows: For State Treasurer, Drugmand, S. L. P., twenty-seven; Ringler, S. P., 105. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Markley, S. L. P., forty-one; Kuppinger, S. P., 119. For Judges of the Superior Court, Grant, Roger, Spittal, S. L. P., fifty-two, forty-three and thirty-six, respectively; Schwartz, Ayer, Foley, S. P., 144, 118, 110. In Allentown itself the S. P. vote fell from 177 last year to 119 this year.

S. L. P. VOTE.

Franklin Co., Ohio, Returns.

Columbus, O., Nov. 14.—Without any watcher at the polls, the S. L. P. vote for Franklin county, is given as 63, and the S. P., 490. In 1904 the S. L. P. had 113, and the S. P. some over 700. The candidates on the State ticket run from 63 to 69, except James Mathews, who is recorded as having 129.

S. L. P. GAINS IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14.—The official count gives the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, Emile Guth, 348 votes. This is the best vote the S. L. P. ever had here.

DUQUESNE, PA., HEARD FROM.

Duquesne, Pa., Nov. 14.—The vote here was, S. L. P., 3; S. P. 51.

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Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Section Chicago, S. L. P. meet every 2nd and 4th Monday at 55 North Clark street.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smiths Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Providence, R. I., meets at 77 Dyer street, room 8. Something going on every Tuesday night at 8.00 p. m. third Tuesdays of each month, at 29½ South Deleware street, third floor.

Section Indianapolis. Meetings first and 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures and discussions. During the winter a Science Class every Wednesday night.

Detroit, Mich., "Socialist Labor Auxiliary Reading Room, room 10 avenue Theatre Bldg., Woodward avenue. Open every evening. Sunday all day. Discussion upon interesting topics every Sun-

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

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